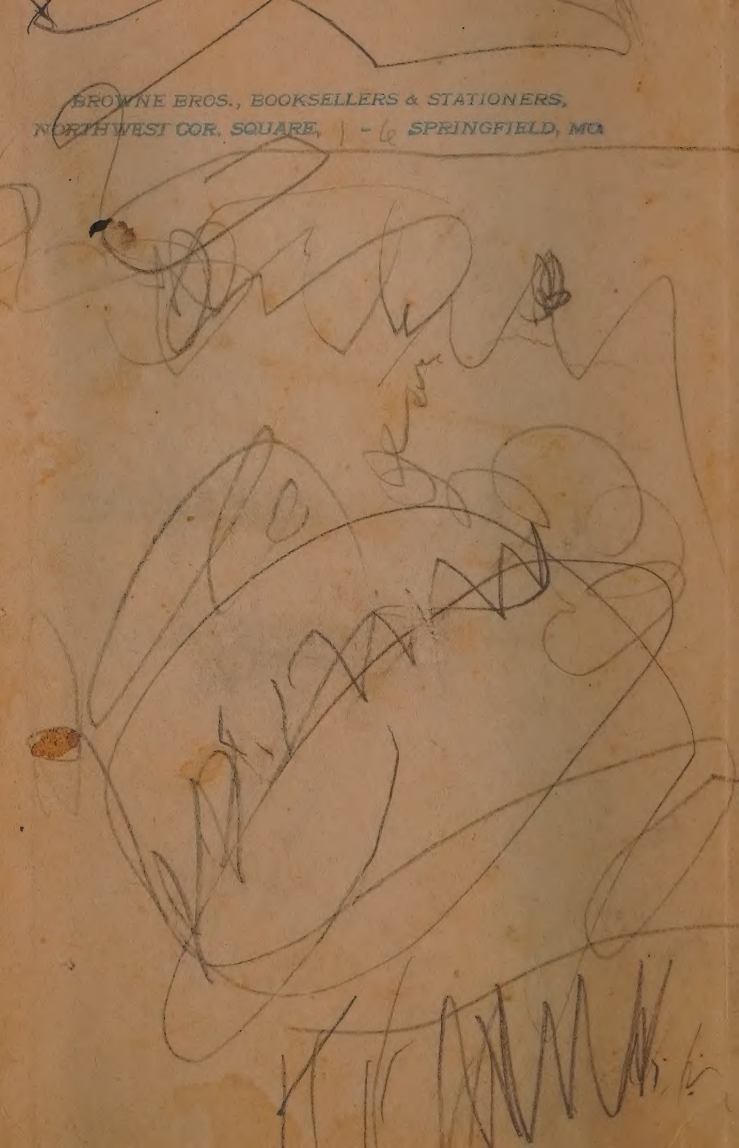
THE PROGRESSIVE SPELLER

F. P. SEVER

D. C. HEATH & CO.

BROWNE BROS., BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
NORTHWEST COR. SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD, MO.



THE

PROGRESSIVE SPELLER

A COMPLETE SPELLING BOOK

ARRANGED FOR

ADVANCED PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, AND GRAMMAR GRADES

BY

F. P. SEVER

BOSTON, U.S.A.
D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS
1903

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Norwood Press:
J. S. Cushing & Co. — Berwick & Smith.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

PREFACE.

THE object in preparing this book is to meet the requirements of a progressive age, which calls for something more in spelling than the mere conning of columns of words, isolated from language, and too frequently without meaning or interest to the learner.

The following are among the principles observed and the features made prominent: —

1. Reasonable time and space are given to the meaning and use of words in connection with their spelling.

2. Since we speak English more than we write it, correct pronunciation is given place in proportion to its importance, though all marks and dots are valueless unless their significance is learned and carefully applied in every-day practice.

3. Effort is made to render the work attractive as well as useful to the learner by the introduction of letter-writing; by word and sentence building; by giving variety in arrangement; and by conforming, in subject-matter, to the capacity of the average child and the natural order of mind growth.

4. The "seat work" involved throughout the book is more than copy work, — it implies "work with words." It is designed

as practice to promote facility in expression and accuracy in the use of English.

5. Homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms are given the attention and prominence that their importance demands.

6. The etymological and dictionary work is conveniently arranged, is sufficiently suggestive, and will furnish a basis for more extended study of language.

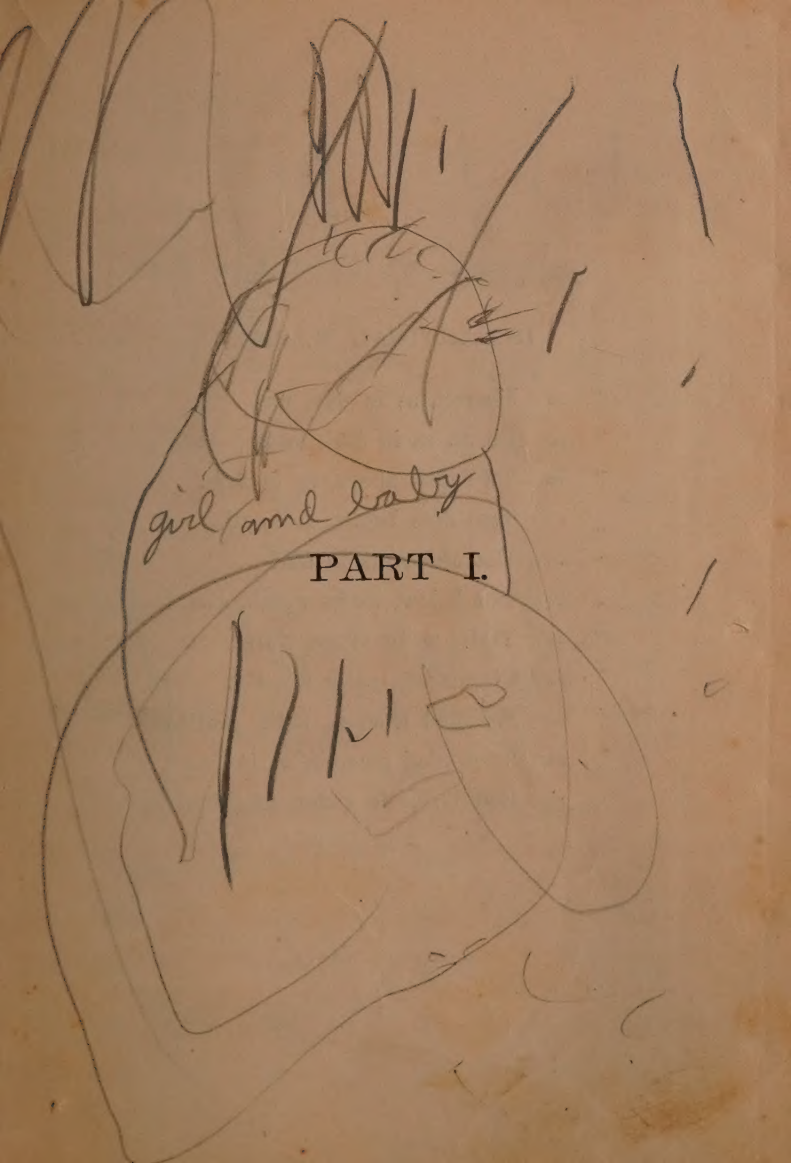
7. Script is introduced as a guide to the younger pupils in written work, and to give the appearance of words in that form.

8. Part I. is peculiarly adapted to oral work in class. In Part II. ample provision is made for constructive work (in writing, if so preferred) by the more advanced pupils during "study hour."

9. The gradation of work is not based on any "time" graded school, but is on the easy and natural order known to be in harmony with *all* mind power and mind growth.

10. Finally, — if the ideas of the author are correct, — the teacher's duty does not end with "giving out" the words; the student can do more than memorize perplexing combinations of letters; teacher and pupil can join in a most delightful employment, — the study of the spelling of words and the ideas they represent; expressing new thoughts by varying the relations of the component parts, and converting the tedious hour of the "spelling class" into a pleasant ramble in the fields and byways of our language.

F. P. S.



PART I.

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

¯ = Macron, as in dāy, tēa.

˘ = Breve, as in hăd, mĕt.

¨ = Two dots above, as in ärm.

̈ = Two dots below, as in a̤ll.

˙ = Dot above, as in åsk.

̣ = Dot below, as in wa̤tch, wa̤s.

˜ = Tilde, as in vẽrge, thĩrst.

^ = Circumflex, as in âir, fôr.

ˉ = Modified macron, as in pref'ăce.

̱ = Suspended macron, as in ha̱s.

̧ = Cedilla, as in çedar, maçhine.

THE PROGRESSIVE SPELLER.

	ā *long*		ă *short*	
1.	dāy	āte	hăd	lăp
2.	ray	age	lad	cap
3.	play	ape	mad	map
4.	hay	bay	pad	tap
5.	way	lay	sad	sap

	ē *long*		ĕ *short*	
6.	tēa	hē	mĕt	hĕn
7.	key	me	pet	ten
8.	sea	be	let	men
9.	see	bee	set	pen
10.	eat	tree	get	den

	ī *long*		ĭ *short*	
1.	īce	nīce	pĭn	ĭt
2.	ivy	price	fin	bit
3.	time	dice	tin	fit
4.	pile	rice	win	sit
5.	pike	twice	sin	wit

	ō *long*		ŏ *short*	
6.	fōe	gō	gŏt	lŏg
7.	toe	so	rot	hog
8.	tow	no	not	fog
9.	row	ho	pot	dog
10.	roe	hoe	hot	bog

	ū *long*		ŭ *short*	
11.	tūne	lūte	bŭd	cŭb
12.	mule	cube	mud	cup
13.	cute	tube	fun	sup
14.	mute	nude	run	gun
15.	use	sued	sun	nut

	ȳ long		*long*	*short*
1.	flȳ	sly	pāge	slăp
2.	try	wry	lēaf	lĕft
3.	pry	sky	fīre	sĭft
4.	cry	type	sōre	trŏt
5.	dry	defy	denȳ	cŭp

ä, *Italian, as in ärm*

6.	ärm	arm	härp	harp
7.	far	far	farm	farm
8.	jar	jar	lark	lark
9.	art	art	park	park
10.	tar	tar	car	car

ạ, *broad, as in ạll*

11.	ạll	all	chạlk	chalk
12.	tall	tall	walk	walk
13.	call	call	talk	talk
14.	ball	ball	draw	draw
15.	salt	salt	drawn	drawn

â *as in* **âir**

1.	âir	air	glâre	glare
2.	hair	hair	hare	hare
3.	fair	fair	fare	fare
4.	chair	chair	rare	rare
5.	lair	lair	share	share

ạ *and* **à**

6.	wạtch	watch	gàsp	gasp
7.	wad	wad	pass	pass
8.	wander	wander	ask	ask
9.	wasp	wasp	fast	fast
10.	wash	wash	chant	chant

(*Review*)

	ā	ă	ä	ạ
11.	spāde	băt	fäther	broạd
12.	grade	flat	harm	halter
13.	trade	gnat	harvest	water
14.	tame	glad	half	war
15.	lame	sapling	calf	dwarf

	â	ạ	ȧ	
1.	snâre	wạs	mȧss	slāte
2.	pare	walrus	master	ăpple
3.	fair	wallop	mastiff	yärd
4.	pear	wallow	plaster	wạll
5.	beware	walnut	last	ăngle

	ê *like* â		ę *like* ā	
6.	whêre	where	they	they
7.	there	there	whey	whey
8.	ere	ere	obey	obey
9.	ne'er	ne'er	eight	eight
10.	heir	heir	weight	weight

	ẽ *before* r			
11.	vẽrge	verge	ẽrr	err
12.	prefẽr	prefer	earth	earth
13.	defer	defer	heard	heard
14.	mercy	mercy	herd	herd
15.	term	term	serve	serve

(Review)

	ē	ĕ	ê *like* â	ẽ
1.	hēat	whet	whêre	sẽrvant
2.	seat	beset	wherefore	verdant
3.	cheat	cadet	e̱ *like* ā	refer
4.	each	beget	ne̱ighbor	fertile

ï *and* ī

	ï *like* ē		ī *like* ĕ	
5.	machïne	machine	fīrst	first
6.	marine	marine	thīrd	third
7.	ravine	ravine	fīrm	firm
8.	routine	routine	vīrgin	virgin

ô *and* o̊

	ô *like* a̤		o̊ *like* ŭ	
9.	fôrm	form	do̊ve	dove
10.	storm	storm	love	love
11.	order	order	other	other
12.	stork	stork	done	done

o͝o and o o͝

o͝o *like* o͞o		o o͝ *like* o͞o	
1. mo͝ve	move	wo͝lf	wolf
2. prove	prove	woman	woman
3. do	do	would	would
4. you	you	could	could

o͞o and oo

o͞o *long*		o͝o *short*	
5. mo͞on	moon	bo͝ok	book
6. soon	soon	look	look
7. spoon	spoon	hook	hook
8. bloom	bloom	took	took

u͝, û, and u o͝

		û *before* r.	
9. ru͝de	rude	ûrge	urge
10. rule	rule	purge	purge
		u o͝ *like* o͞o	
11. prune	prune	pu͝ll	pull
12. cruel	cruel	fu͝ll	full

Diphthongs **oi (= oy), ou (= ow)**

	oi	oy	ou	ow
1.	oil	toy	out	owl
2.	boil	joy	scout	howl
3.	coil	boy	shout	growl
4.	toil	troy	trout	powder
5.	broil	oyster	ground	prow

b, c, d

	b	ç soft	c hard	d
6.	bug	çedar	crown	dish
7.	black	cider	cot	drive
8.	brick	certain	clot	drink
9.	bucket	city	colt	damp
10.	basket	cypress	clown	dark

f, g, h

	f	ḡ hard	ġ soft	h
11.	flog	ḡlade	ġem	hum
12.	fife	glee	gentry	harm
13.	fifty	grind	gibbet	hang
14.	first	glad	germ	hornet
15.	fight	gallop	gist	hurry

j, k, l, m

	j	k	l	m
1.	jump	king	lamp	musket
2.	jay	keep	lazy	many
3.	junk	kind	lofty	muslin
4.	jolly	kitchen	line	mason
5.	jelly	kick	limp	mitten

n, p, q

	n	n	p	q
6.	name	link	prince	queen
7.	navy	linger	prose	quickly
8.	night	bethink	power	quail
9.	near	longer	pretty	quill
10.	noise	uncle	plant	quality

r, s, t

	r	s sharp	s soft	
11.	roast	soft	amuse	cruse
12.	rainbow	same	disease	muse
13.	rafter	smile	dismal	abuse
14.	rest	silly	dissolve	disuse
15.	rival	soap	design	confuse

v, t, w, x

	t	v	w	x sharp
1.	tone	vote	wool	explain
2.	note	vine	wet	except
3.	moist	vase	well	
4.	nest	vane	wait	x = gz
5.	must	voice	welcome	exist
				exhort

y	z
yeast	zone
young	zebra
your	frozen
yard	size
yonder	buzz

Lesson 1.

The children are all at school
The sun is high in the sky. Do not
go to sleep yet. We will now spell
for our teacher. She likes to hear
us spell.

Rule 1.—*Every sentence should begin with a capital letter.*

ạll	äre	ăt	hīgh	ĭn
spĕll	sleep	yĕt	tēacher	ŭp

Lesson 2.

căn	can	sĭng	sing
mīce	mice	jŭmp	jump
like	like	cătch	catch
bĭrd	bird	kĭtten	kitten
seeds	seeds	sĭnger	singer

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in original sentences.

Lesson 3.

FOR COPY AND DICTATION.

The lambs are very gay. They make nice pets. Most lambs are white. Some rabbits are white. Which would you like better, a pet lamb or a pet rabbit?

Rule 2.—*End each question (sentence) with a question mark.*

gāy	lăm̆bs	māke	nīce	răb̆bit
mōst	whīte	few	a̤lso	līke

Lesson 4.

līve	live	workers	workers
hīve	hive	hṏney	honey
hăve	have	wa̤sp	wasp
shärp	sharp	wĭn̆gs	wings
stĭn̆gs	stings	greāt	great

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in original sentences.

Lesson 5.

whạt	what	dọ	do
thăt	that	dȯes	does
māde	made	fôr	for
blīnd	blind	quĕstion	question
câre	care	wĭth	with

(See Note to Teacher, Lesson 4.)

Lesson 6.

Who made the stars? What makes them twinkle so? Could you go up where they are in one hour? in one day? in one week? Could a little bird fly there? Will you tell us about the moon and stars?

stärs	twĭnkle	whêre	wĭll	hour
lĭttle	tĕll	ȧbout	mo͞on	mākes

Lesson 7.

All fish are good swimmers. Do you know what some young fishes are called? They are called minnows. Do you think a minnow would make a nice pet? Name five kinds of fishes.

fish swimmers called know is
kinds minnows think good name

Lesson 8.

NAMES OF OBJECTS IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

Note to Teacher.—Some of these words will serve as subjects for oral instruction in form, capacity, material, etc.

stōve	stove	măps	maps
châir	chair	chärts	charts
bĕll	bell	pointers	pointers
dĕsk	desk	erāsers	erasers
măp	map	slātes	slates

Lesson 9.

The farmer takes his grain to market. Here comes one now with a load of wheat. He drives a fine team of horses. They are noble animals. He treats them kindly. He feeds them corn and fodder.

fodder market grain takes noble
kindly comes horses wheat treats

Lesson 10.—Review.

hīgh	māde	nīce	greāt
tēacher	quĕstion	līke	workers
cătch	twĭnkle	yĕt	thăt
kĭtten	about	bīrd	blīnd
mīce	mĭnnow	ŭp	why
mōst	whēat	sĭng	stärs
few	cȯmes	jŭmp	whêre
lămbs	called	sleep	thĭnk
shärp	nōble	also	knōw
hȯney	câre	wasp	fĭsh

Lesson 11.

Here comes Frank with his pet squirrel. He is a very happy boy. His elder brother, whose name is Henry, was in the woods one day. He found a nest of young squirrels and brought Frank one for a pet.

Rule 3.—*Begin each proper name with a capital letter.*

Frank	Henry	squĭrrel	found	hăppy
brought	wo͝ods	elder	nĕst	whose

Lesson 12.

Mary has named her doll. What do you think she calls it? She has named it Queen. Fannie calls her doll Bessie. Two girls and two dolls. Two and two are four.

Mary Fannie Quēen Bessie named two doll four

(See Rule 3, above.)

Lesson 13.

Whose sled is this? Is it yours Harry? What a nice one it is! Do you enjoy coasting? I think it fine sport to go down hill on a new sled. I like to skate on the pond when the ice is smooth.

slĕd	thĭs	cōasting	fine	pŏnd
enjoy	smōōth	märk	your	spōrt

Lesson 14.

čver	ever	flĕsh	flesh
färmer	farmer	shēar	shear
sheep	sheep	mŭtton	mutton
May	May	măn	man
June	June	pōrk	pork

(See note, Lesson 2.)

Lesson 15.

James, if you will come with me, I will show you a pretty sight. Oh! one, two, three, four little eggs! How delicate they are! Do you think they will hatch?

Rule 4.—*Use an exclamation point after an exclaiming sentence.*

James	James	hătch	hatch
shōw	show	exclamātion	exclamation
thrēe	three	ōh	oh
ȯne	one	ūse	use
ĕgg	egg	sĕntence	sentence

Lesson 16. (See Rule 4, above.)

What a dreadful storm! The wind blows a gale and the house fairly trembles. Now the clouds roll. The thunder makes the windows rattle. How dark it grows!

wĭnd	drĕadful	gāle	house	fâirly
clouds	wĭndows	răttle	rōll	grōws

Lesson 17.

Ann's dress is torn. She is a wild, careless girl. She soils her book, and does not learn her lesson well. Her doll's clothes are soiled also.

Remark.—*The apostrophe and s ('s) are often used to denote ownership or possession.*

Ann's	Ann's	câreless	careless
dŏll's	doll's	frock	clothes
drĕss	dress	lēarn	learn
apŏstrophe	apostrophe	soils	soils
clōthes	clothes	tōrn	torn

Lesson 18. (See remark above.)

Clara's pencil is in her small wooden box. She has put her slate away. She has a place for everything. Do you think Clara is a careless girl?

Clara's	Clara's	wo͝oden	wooden
pĕncil	pencil	bo͝oks	books
small	small	plāce	place
awāy	away	gĭrl	girl
slāte	slate	frāme	frame

Lesson 19.

The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. In writing them, begin each one with a capital letter. Seven days make one week. Thirty days make one month.

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday
Thursday Friday Saturday
number capital thirty

Lesson 20.—Review.

squirrel	proper	pork	number
brought	Henry	exclamation	Ann's
woods	shear	sentence	apostrophe
named	hatch	dreadful	learn
two	Bessie	window	soils
four	Queen	rattle	Wednesday
coasting	question	careless	Tuesday
question	farmer	pencil	girl
sport	James	clothes	thirty
mutton	fairly	wooden	seven

Lesson 21.

Here is a young soldier. He carries a wooden musket, a tin sword, a toy pistol, a small red-leather knapsack and a canteen

knăpsack	sōldier	cărries	swōrd	red-leather
pĭstol	cănteen	hȳphen	cŏm′pound	pärts

Rule 5.—*Use a hyphen (-) between the parts of a compound word.*

Lesson 22.

(See rule above.)

sea-gull	——	snōw	snow
bird's-nest	——	vĭsit	visit
feeble	feeble	lȯve	love
lŏcks	locks	vĕry	very
whīte	white	wāit	wait

To the Teacher.—Require the pupils to use these words in original sentences.

Lesson 23.

(See Rules 3 and 5.)

See, Florence, how the snow comes down. The trees are bending with their burden of white. I like to be out in a snow-storm. Of what is the soft, white snow made? When the storm is over, we can take a sleigh-ride.

Florence down bending burden soft snow-storm sleigh-ride trees māde worth

Lesson 24.

dĭnner-bell	——	cōōl	cool
härvest-field	——	quīte	quite
almost	almost	rĭng	ring
been (bĭn)	been	hôrn	horn
Joe	Joe	rĕady	ready

Lesson 25.

Benjamin Franklin said:

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

Rule 6.—*Enclose the words of another in quotation marks* (" ").

early makes rise Benjamin
another healthy wealthy wise
quotation enclose

Lesson 26.

(Review rule above.)

Lawrence found a piece of money in front of a man's store. He knew it was not his own, and having been taught to do what was right, he called to the man and said, "Sir, have you lost any money?"

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to select and spell the *new* words in this lesson.

Lesson 27.

Grāce	Grace	Hăttie	Hattie
rōad'side	roadside	wa̤lking	walking
lēaves	leaves	läughed	laughed
hōme	home	rŭstle	rustle
sĕven	seven	twĭgs	twigs

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in sentences illustrating Rule 6, page 23.

Lesson 28.

A man came by the schoolhouse driving a team of snow-white horses. He called out to the children, "Do you want a sleigh-ride?" We said "Yes", and got into the sleigh, huddled close together and were driven twice around the square. A merry set were we.

snōw-white	togĕther	twīce	schōōl	sle̤igh
hŭddled	squâre	affĭrm	mĕrry	drīving

Lesson 29.

A bright fire was blazing on the hearth. Harry was reading from a new book which his papa and mamma had given him for a birthday present. Harry was only seven, but he could read quite well, and was happy with his new book.

birthday hearth reading blazing
poem Harry which knowledge
present history

Lesson 30.—Review.

1.	soldier	visit	ring	Grace
2.	pistol	very	quite	laughed
3.	carries	Flōrence	quotation	walking
4.	sword	bending	rise	leaves
5.	canteen	burden	early	huddled
6.	hyphen	snow-storm	Lawrence	affirm
7.	compound	sleigh-ride	knew	merry
8.	sea-gull	made	piece	knowledge
9.	bird's-nest	dinner-bell	Benjamin	roadside
10.	feeble	harvest-field	money	blazing

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to write the Review and mark the vowels from memory.

Lesson 31.

bīnd	bind	sŭpper	supper
gärden	garden	mĭlk	milk
cloudy	cloudy	brĕad	bread
brīght	bright	crŭst	crust
plĕasant	pleasant	small	milkman

It is pleasant to watch the farmer —— wheat into bundles. We grow potatoes in our ——. This is a —— day. I love a —— day. I sometimes eat —— and —— for supper. I have a small tin cup of my own.

Lesson 32.

sĭlver	silver	cŏpper	copper
tĭn	tin	zĭnc	zinc
īron	iron	plătinum	platinum
gōld	gold	nĭckel	nickel
lĕad	lead	mĕrcury	mercury

Which is the most useful metal? Which is the most precious metal? Tell me all you can about one of these metals.

Lesson 33.

desk table clock bell eraser crayon
pointers picture bench blackboard

Sit erect at your ——. Our teacher keeps a neat ——. If you listen, you will hear the —— strike. We use the —— when we go to the black′board. A nice —— here and there adds much to the appearance of a schoolroom.

Lesson 34.

I love the —— days of ——. It is then that the sound of —— nuts is heard. The leaves change ——; some turn red, some golden, while others grow brown and sear.

ạutumn	autumn	cŏlor	color
brown	brown	fŏrest	forest
drŏpping	dropping	gōlden	golden
sound	sound	sēar	sear
cr[illegible]n	turn	chānge	change

Lesson 35.

One day Jennie's papa came home and ___ her a nice present. It was an ___ of furniture for her doll house. "How delightful" exclaimed Jennie. What do you suppose it was that she received? It was a little ___

brought. ärticle delīghtful fûrniture cărriage
prĕsent doll-house Jennie's plēased bĕd-spread

Lesson 36.

Jennie was an industrious girl, and so she made a —— for her ——. She —— her doll-house every day. When she ——, she folds her table-spread and puts it in her little bureau drawer. She has a ——, a ——, a set of small ——, and many other things in her doll-house.

table-spread sweeps weeks folds china
stand bureau cradle broom mattress

these

Lesson 37.

"Mamma, where is the sun to-day
While all the rain comes down?"
"Ah! little girl
With flaxen curl,
Who has not asked before
This question o'er and o'er?"
"My Dear", the mother answered back,
Her child with faith to fill,
"Behind the cloud so thick and black
The sun is shining still."

flăxen cûrl shīning ănswered băckward

Lesson 38.

bŭtter	cheese	sălad	sa̤lt
bĭscuit	so̤up	pĕpper	sṳgar
crăcker	cŏffee	pĭckle	sўrup

Lesson 39.

Silas is a —— boy in school. He will mark on his desk with his ——, tear his book and throw the paper upon the floor, whisper and misbehave when his teacher's back is turned. He is —— in trouble with his ——, and does not treat them kindly. So they do not love him very dearly, and he is not happy.

Silas troublesome leădpencil frequently tears schoolmates kindly dearly misbehave hence

Lesson 40.—Review.

article	crayon	sear	wire
delightful	table	erect	crust
furniture	frequently	change	milk
faith	dearly	misbehave	cloudy
behind	appearance	leădpencil	bright
while	schoolroom	supper	garden
pepper	autumn	boilers	coppe
coffee	sound	platinum	zinc
picture	forest	horse'shoe	iron
bench	sugar	bullets	watches

Lesson 41.

drōne	drone	dĭsturbed	disturbed
working	working	swa̤rm	swarm
queen	queen	do̤ing	doing
câre	care	bee'hive	beehive
hīve	hive	sĕttle	settle

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in original sentences.

Lesson 42.

chĕst	lŭngs	heärt	spīne	bŏdy
stŏmach	hĕad	brāin	rĭbs	blood

The divisions of the body are the head, the trunk and the limbs. The head contains the brain. The chest contains the heart and lungs which are protected by the ribs.

Lesson 43.

The veins and the arteries carry the blood. There is little or no blood in the hair or in the nails. Breathing fresh air purifies the blood. Strong drink will make the blood impure.

ärteries	veins	lĭver	mŭscles	bōnes
nẽrves	skin	nāils	hâir	joints

Lesson 44.

sēeing hearing feeling tăsting smelling senses mind controls organs pĕrfôrm.

There are five senses, namely: —

sight, taste, smell, hearing, and feeling.

The eye is the organ of sight, and the ear the organ of hearing. We should take good care of the body.

Lesson 45.

schoolboy	——	jănitor	janitor
pūpil	pupil	prīmary	primary
stūdent	student	grămmar	grammar
lĕsson	lesson	depärtment	department
ăpplicātion	——	ĭndustry	industry

A —— is generally happy. A diligent —— will soon learn a hard ——. It is an honor to be perfect in —— each day. The —— will keep the room warm by keeping a good fire. A —— school is one composed of small pupils.

Lesson 46.

tärdy	prŏmpt	mĕrit	reward	dĭshonor
mĕdal	pŭnctual	dĭligent	hŏnor	promōte

The best students are seldom ——. Be —— in all you do, and —— will follow. Always be —— in study, and you will succeed.

Lesson 47.

cāttle	cōlts	hŏgs	mūles	cälves
gōats	chĭckens	geese	dŭcks	tûrkeys

I like to see a nice farm. The farmer takes delight in raising stock. _____ are very useful to the farmer. The flesh of _____ is used for food. _____ furnish feathers for pillows and beds.

Lesson 48.

pēaches	plŭms	grāpes	orchards	mĕadows
fiēlds	côrn	clōver	stŏck	guĭnea

The farmer's orchard abounds in _____, _____, and _____, while his meadows and fields are rich with _____. Grapes grow on _____ Plums grow on _____. Most _____ has three leaves.

Lesson 49.

cärpenter	hăndsaw	chĭṣel	plāne	măllet
tōōls	shāvings	blŏcks	rĭbbons	mōuldings

A —— has many tools. He makes long —— with a ——. They look like ——. I love to play among the shavings, and pick up the little —— of wood that are sawed off with the ——. A —— is a hammer made of wood.

Lesson 50.—Review.

1.	disturbed	honor	chisel	drawing
2.	doing	department	plane	ink′stand
3.	care	poultry	blocks	stock
4.	heart	insect	tools	guinea
5.	stomach	meadow	field	duckling
6.	ribs	orchard	clover	gosling
7.	tardy	ribbons	plums	veins
8.	prompt	schoolboy	peaches	liver
9.	diligent	lesson	promote	controls
10.	punctual	corn	failure	tasting

Lesson 51.

I'm is for I am. don't is for do not.
I'll " " I will. can't " " can not.
I've " " I have. you've " " you have.
he's " " he is. you'll " " you will.
she's " " she is. they'll " " they will.

Rule 7.—*The apostrophe (') denotes an omission, or that there has been a contraction.*

—— afraid —— be late unless I make haste.
—— a very pretty knife. My father gave it to me.
—— soon be as large as I am.
—— you love the sunshine!

Note.—Do not make frequent use of contractions.

Lesson 52.

entīre	entire	fōaming	foaming
rōaming	roaming	cătaract	cataract
văl'ley	valley	pōuring	pouring
glĕn	glen	rōaring	roaring
glād'e	glade	sĭnging	singing

To the Teacher.—Require the pupils to use these words in original sentences.

Lesson 53.

An old door —— on its hinges.

The —— is overhead.

Flowers have a —— smell.

When several speak at once there is confusion.

We sometimes —— the graves of the dead by strewing flowers upon them.

Do not speak angrily or be a ——.

cŏnfūsion	scōld	frāgrant	dĕcorate	hĭckory
hĭnges	crēaks	rŭst	cēiling	māple

Lesson 54.

channel burst streamlet winding
morsel ragged scarlet blazing
striped value

The course of the —— is a —— one.

The dove makes a dainty —— for the hawk.

I love a bright, —— fire.

We often fail to appreciate the —— of time.

—— is not a desirable color for a garment.

Lesson 55.

To the Teacher.—Have the class commit the following.

Turn, turn my wheel! All life is brief,
What now is bud will soon be leaf,
What now is leaf will soon decay;
The wind blows east, the wind blows west,
The blue eggs in the robin's nest
Will soon have wings and beak and breast,
And flutter and fly away.

—From "Song of the Potter," HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

Lesson 56.

hanging	between	lĕvel	cliff	frŏnt
cŏvers	tŏsses	cûrly	teeth	strāigh

The cloud seemed to be ___ ___ the earth and the sky. There i a _____ spot at the top of yonde ____ where an eagle yearly build her nest.

Lesson 57.

fā'ther	chīld'hood	lō'ving	pās'tōr
mō'ther	clăss'mate	pēace'ful	făm'ily
sĭs'ter	plāy'mate	Savior's	bi'ble
brō'ther	kĭn'dred	heaven	clŭs'ter

DIRECTION. — Copy the following:

"Though over lovely vales we roam,
We find no stranger's land a home:
Where families dwell and kindred meet,
Beneath that roof is home most sweet.
Its altars blessed by Savior's love,
Will lead us to our home above."

Lesson 58.

defĕnd	defend	dĭzzy	dizzy
forsāke	forsake	mŭddy	muddy
pârents	parents	ōcean	ocean
dūty	duty	pĕbbles	pebbles
protĕst	protest	stōre	store

Lesson 59.

Did you ever ___ to the top of a tall ___ ? I often ___ how the men build them so high. Some steeples have a vane on top of them to show which way the wind ___

ăscend	steeples	wŏnder	buĭld	blōws
wĭthin	vāne	sĕxton	wa̤rning	ĭnjured

Lesson 60.—Review.

disturbed	hickory	mămma	within
scarcely	roaring	parade	wonder
church	fragrant	parents	celebration
gray		ascend	niece
arteries	cousin	pebbles	occasion
being	yesterday	murmur	gladness
sorrow	straight	defend	fathom
pleasant	prepare	begins	between
aunt	hurried	build	curly
ady	distance	anvil	front

Lesson 61.

A miser had a lump of gold which he buried in the ground, coming to look at the spot every day. One day he found that it was stolen and he began to tear his hair and lament loudly. A neighbor seeing him said: "Pray do not grieve so; bury a stone in the hole and fancy it is the gold. It will serve you just as well, for when the gold was there you made no use of it."

—Æsop, "The Miser" (A Fable).

To the Teacher.—Select the *new* and difficult words, and require the pupil spell and define.

Lesson 62.

wns	plows	fo͞od	bŭggy	scāles
eat	cŏttage	wăgon	härness	pōultry

Lesson 63.

DIRECTION. — Copy the following:

I asked the sage when wandering afar,
In search of wisdom's bright and shining star,
"What's wisdom?" He exclaimed with tearful eyes,
"The fear and love of God's the wisdom of the wise."

See Rule 7, p. 36.

wĭsdom shīning sāge wa̤ndering ta̤lking

Lesson 64.

"But where shall wisdom be found?
And where is the place of understanding?
Man knoweth not the price thereof,
Neither is it found in the land of the living;
The deep saith, It is not in me,
And the sea saith, It is not in me;
It can not be gotten for gold,
Neither can silver be weighed for the price thereof"

To the Teacher. — Select the *new* and difficult words, and require the pupil to spell and define.

Lesson 65.

DIRECTION. — Copy the following:

Flag of the free-hearts only home,
By angel hands to valor given;
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

—J. R. DRAKE.

Lesson 66.

flăttery	bu̇tcher	ŭpright	consŭlts
compâre	cŭnning	hŏnorable	stŭtter
ănecdotes	ĭmitates	truthful	fa̤lter
mo̤nkey	hy̆pocrite	indŭstrious	hĕsitate
ā′co̤rn	prĕçipiçe	căptive	dŭsty

Many —— are told about the monkey. He is said to be a very —— animal, and to —— the actions of persons. He is a very nimble animal, and lives in the forest. He eats nuts and fruits, and sometimes flesh.

Lesson 67.

scrăper	steep	auger	grănary
thrĕad	fĕnces	blister	mānger
thĭmble	scȳthe	shăggy	trŏugh
needle	hărrow	ēating	stȳ
o'clock	bēing	sew (so)	fowls

A farmer will make a pond with a scraper or bore a hole with an ——. I can use ——, ——, and ——, and sew almost as well as ——. Carlo has long, shaggy hair. He is a watch-dog.

Lesson 68.

kīndness	requīred	descrībe	lōad	sŏngster
assĭst	môrn'ing	ē'ven ing	mĭdnight	grief

Hark! the lark will —— a sweet song.
Who can —— the beauties of a —— scene?
A young horse will draw a heavy ——
At noon the sun is overhead.
When the heart is full of sympathy and love, the hands can always find something to do. Can you define the word "nimble"?

Lesson 69.

Jan.	is for	January.	July	is for	July.
Feb.	" "	February.	Aug.	" "	August.
Mar.	" "	March.	Sept.	" "	September.
Apr.	" "	April.	Oct.	" "	October.
May	" "	May.	Nov.	" "	November.
June	" "	June.	Dec.	" "	December.

Thirty days hath, September, April, June and November,
All the rest have thirty-one, save February, which alone
Hath twenty-eight, and one day more
We add to it one year in four.

Lesson 70.

anxious	search	trough	shoes
destroy	plastering	hosiery	shawls
nephew	finished	cunning	honorable
property	gingham	industrious	stutter
sleek	compare	falter	hesitate
buggy	monkey	listen	billows
shining	hypocrite	midnight	evening
living	prints	auger	scythe
incendiary	nimble	shaggy	thimble
manger	skittish	February	December

Lesson 71.

Kansas City, Mo.,
July 10, 1899.

Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co.,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:—

The books you shipped us were duly received. They were in good condition and we were highly pleased with them. Find enclosed a check for forty-five dollars ($45 $\frac{00}{100}$) in payment.

Yours truly,
H. O. Phalen.

shĭpped	condĭtion	enclōsed	recēived	dŏllars
fāilure	forty-five	chärts	glōbes	pāyment

Lesson 72.

The ___ tree has a showy, snow-white blossom. A conifer is a tree or plant that bears cones. Did you ever see a ____ growing on a pine tree? On what part of the stalk is the blossom of the corn found? Do elm trees bear seeds? Do pine trees?

catălpa	prĭmrose	dăn′delion	dāisy	sēarch
cōnifer	flower	blŏssom	shōwy	wạnder

Lesson 73.

Plants furnish shelter, raiment, food, and medicine. We make furniture and machinery of wood, and paper of bark and other substances. Bark was at one time used by the Indians of North America for making small boats or canoes. Plants assist in purifying the air, and are the chief source of fuel.

fûrnish	Indians	pūrifying	shāde
rāiment	māking	fūel	ôrnaments
mĕdicine	sōurce	pāper	cōal
maçhĭn′ery	cạnọes	plănts	wo͝od
Amĕrica	assĭst	sŭbstances	shĕlter

Lesson 74.

U.S.	is for	United States.	Benj.	is for	Benjamin.
Mo.	" "	Missouri.	Chas.	" "	Charles.
Ill.	" "	Illinois.	Jas.	" "	James.
Io.	" "	Iowa.	Thos.	" "	Thomas.
Ind.	" "	Indiana.	Geo.	" "	George.
Kan.	" "	Kansas.	Wm.	" "	William.
N.Y.	" "	New York.	Sam'l	" "	Samuel.
Co.	" "	Company.	Jno.	" "	John.
Co.	" "	County.	Alex.	" "	Alexander.
Pa.	" "	Pennsylvania.	Chris.	" "	Christopher.

Lesson 75.

wĭthout	bĕrries	shĭngles	răd'ishes
spĭces	bēams	pōsts	lĕttuce
bŭlbs	lŭmber	ȯnions	spĭnach (ăj)
chiēfly	brĭdges	potātoes	cĕl'ery
bärns	pŭmps	châirs	mĕdicine

Lesson 76.

straw	flăx	dūrable	jūte	gŏs'samer
cŏtton	hĕmp	fāmous	prŏducts	rŭbber

Lesson 77.

wŏnderful	hăppily	crēa′tures	nĕcessary	togĕther
fămilies	piēces	wĭlling	decīde	sĕparate

Beavers are good carpenters, dam-builders, and plasterers. These lively little animals can do a —— amount of hard work. They live very —— together. If they —— to build a dam, they cut or gnaw down shrubs or small trees on the bank of the stream, and use them in making the dam.

Lesson 78.

măn′ner	manner	mŭsk′rat	muskrat
câreful	careful	ŏtter	otter
brânches	branches	mĭnk	mink
flōaṭ	float	răccoon′	raccoon
ănimals	animals	opŏs′sum	opossum

The musk′rat, like the beaver, is fond of the water. Musk′rats build their houses in the same manner that beavers do. Both animals furnish fur for man's use. Fur animals usually live in a cold climate.

Lesson 79.

It is extremely cold in the —— regions. The —— is found there. Hear the —— shout of the huntsman when he brings down his game! The people who live in the far north wear fur clothing through the long, dreary winters. In such dress they look uncouth, yet many of them are good people.

ärctic	arctic	wandered	wandered
reindeer	reindeer	uncouth	uncouth
joyous	joyous	lēisure	leisure
afär	afar	advantage	advantage
dĭstance	distance	lĭving	living

Lesson 80.—Review.

received	lettuce	bridges	U.S. = ?
duly	leisure	chiefly	Ill. = ?
wonderful	piece	without	Benj. = ?
necessary	creatures	shipped	Kan. = ?
taking	decide	enclosed	Sam'l = ?
arctic	showy	avenue	Jno. = ?
conifer	catalpa	celery	Thos. = ?
shingles	medicine	gossamer	Jas. = ?
radishes	machinery	careful	Mo. = ?
spinach	purifying	happily	Co. = ?

Lesson 81.

A.M.	is for Master of Arts.	a.m.	is for before noon.
P.M.	" " Post Master.	p.m.	" " after noon.
C.O.D.	" " cash on delivery.	Prof.	" " Professor.
cts.	" " cents.	ft.	" " feet.

Note to the Teacher.—Require the pupils to use these abbreviations in original sentences.

Lesson 82.

consĕnt	consent	ġĕnuĭne	genuine
attāin	attain	pulley	pulley
mĭngle	mingle	newsboy	newsboy
estātes	estates	läunder	launder
permĭssion	permission	gĕntry	gentry

The pupil asks _____ and the teacher gives _____ Do not _____ with bad people. The _____ of Europe are wealthy people They live on large _____ We should strive to _____ a high degree of excellence.

Lesson 83.

Ark.	is for	Arkansas.	R.R.	is for	Rail Road
Neb.	"	Nebraska.	p.	"	page.
Cal.	"	California.	pp.	"	pages.
Colo.	"	Colorado.	doz.	"	dozen.
N.M.	"	New Mexico.	pk.	"	peck.

tȳro	ălto	stȧff	mĕlody	begĭnner
tĕnor	sopräno	nōtes	muṣĭcian	cord

Lesson 84.

DIRECTION. — Copy the script.

blĕnded	rĕsts	bāss	clĕf	härmony
mūṣic	hōlds	dĭscord	slûrs	bärs

You must wake and call me early,
Call me early, mother dear;
For to-morrow'll be the happiest time
Of all the glad New Year:
Of all the glad New Year, mother,
The maddest, merriest day,
For I'm to be Queen o'the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen o'the May.

TENNYSON, "The May Queen."

Lesson 85.

dĭngy	dingy	sŭnshine	sunshine
cŏbwebs	cobwebs	sŭnbeam	sunbeam
bĭns	bins	sŭnset	sunset
thrĭfty	thrifty	sŭnstroke	sunstroke
ĭndolent	indolent	sŭnrise	sunrise

Lesson 86.

scoop-shovel	spŏnge	pĭăn′o	pīne′ăpple
bälmy	gōpher	flūte	sour
ăcid	grīndstone	Jew's-harp	bĭtter
ăcrid	gōpher-drift	guĭ tär′	jūice

A_____ wind blows from the southern sea. A_____ digs in the ground. A lemon has an_____ or _____ taste. The_____ grows in the sea. The_____ is a fruit that somewhat resembles a pine cone in shape.

Lesson 87.

DIRECTION. — Copy the script:

"Turn, turn, my wheel! turn round and round,
Without a pause, without a sound.
So spins the flying world away!
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand,
Follows the motion of my hand;
For some must follow, some command,
Though all are made of clay!"

—LONGFELLOW, "Song of the Potter."

pa͟use	spĭns	sănd	märl	mĭneral
commănd′	clāy	mĭxed	fŏllows	mōtion

Lesson 88.

A ___ spins a web at the ___ of its den. Insects that ___ to come too near are ___ in this web and thus become easy prey for the spider.

chânce	spīder	ĕntrance	entăn′gled	vĕnture

Lesson 89.

stȳle	style	păr'asŏl	parasol
ĕlegant	elegant	coûr'te sy	courtesy
expensive	expensive	ġĕnerous	generous
furnished	furnished	clōthing	clothing
lĭving	living	bŭttons	buttons

Lesson 90.—Review.

thrifty	attain	entrance	A.M.	= ?
balmy	genuine	entangle	P.M.	= ?
sunset	estate	millet	A.M.	= ?
harvest	newsboy	saying	P.M.	= ?
gopher	bars	venture	C.O.D.	= ?
piano	launder	parasol	ft.	= ?
melody	generous	sponge	doz.	= ?
consent	fully	acid	R.R.	= ?
harmony	Jew's-harp	acrid	p.	= ?
courtesy	grindstone	bins	pp.	= ?
insects	marl	command	pk.	= ?
follows	mineral	pineapple	Prof.	= ?

Lesson 91.

mōōnlight	dĭstance	spāce	mēans
stärlight	ăppear	trăvels	fĭxed
twĭnkle	togĕther	pàsses	reflĕcted
mĭdday	àpärt′	gòverns	account
shīne	glădness	understănding	o'clock

I love a —— night. I like to watch the stars as they appear, one by one, in the sky. They are at a great distance from us, and —— small on that account, but they are very large. Our earth travels through ——. God governs all.

Lesson 92.

skylärk	skylark	wĭgwạm	wigwam
chĭmney	chimney	rĕgular	regular
swạllows	swallows	retīre	retire
pŏnder	ponder	dissolve	dissolve
tēarful	tearful	bĭllows	billows

Lesson 93.

precious acknowledge judgment infringe
mindful stubborn earnestly revived
copious perverse faithful merchant
bewildered hasty succeed afford

Truth is more precious than gold; hence be —— and speak the truth. A —— rain fell and revived vegetation. The traveller —— that he was entirely —— and could not find his way. Do not be —— or ——. Strive earnestly, use good ——, and you are likely to ——. Do not —— on the rights of others. A —— cannot —— to sell goods at cost.

Lesson 94.

gardener thoughtless persuade lamplight
gaslight complain corrode apricot
overcome banish cheerful

A —— once let a —— boy into his garden. The boy meant well enough, but was so thoughtless as to pluck some buds from some choice plants. Do not persuade anyone to engage in wrong-doing. Iron will —— if exposed to the weather.

Lesson 95.

parĕn'tal	parental	prĕmises	premises
encrōach	encroach	discȯver	discover
affĕction	affection	pärtiṣan	partisan
patience	patience	enrăpture	enrapture
hurräh	hurrah	åflōat	afloat

Lesson 96.

life-boat dăshes cheered sĭngle-handed därkly

They're is for *they are; we'll* is for *we will; 'twas* is for *it was.*

Hurrah! the life-boat dashes on,
Though darkly the reef may frown,
The rock is there, the ship is gone
Full twenty fathoms down.
But, cheered by hope the seamen cope
With the billows, single handed,
They're all in the boat, Hurrah! they're afloat
And now they are safely landed
By the life-boat! Cheer the life-boat!

Lesson 97.

cō͝oper	hăm̈mer	jeweler	pĭn̈çers
pāinter	brŭsh	sho͝emaker	knīfe
prĭnter	tȳpe	bärber	rāzor
mĭlliner	needle	tāilor	scĭs̈s̈ors

Lesson 98.

cȯvey	glŏbular	flĭnty	surmount
pärtridge	pĕnetrate	prōpound′	cŏn′tract
sĕntinel	prĕssure	dĭfficult	mĭller
măn̈ner	survey′	bärley	flĭm̈s̈y

A___ of birds flew over. A___ is a plump bird. The___ remained upon the watch until morning.

The___ of water may be so great as to burst an iron pipe.

A hunter will___ a dense forest in search of game. Learn to___ all difficulties.

Lesson 99.

hĕ'rmit	ȧlōne	ĭntercourse	secluded
devōtes	interrupted	meditation	religious

A ____ is one who lives in some ____ spot and sometimes even in a cave. In this condition he has but little ____ with his fellowmen. Often the hermit ____ himself to some ____ question. He probably lives alone that he may not be ____ in his ____

Lesson 100.—Review.

governs	knife	earnestly	hurrah
regular	difficult	precious	clashes
reflected	flimsy	hasty	patience
faithful	sinful	bewilder	encroach
earnestly	beware	copious	secluded
partisan	mĕrchant	āpricot	pressure
premises	infringe	corrode	mariner
single-handed	judgment	lamplight	milliner
scissors	succeed	persuade	penetrate
razor	perverse	cheerful	barley

PART II.

THE PROGRESSIVE SPELLER.

Lesson 101.

âir, *the atmosphere.*	āte, *did eat.*
heir, *one who inherits.*	e̱ight, *twice four.*
a̱ll, *the whole.*	bĕll, *a sounding vessel.*
awl, *a tool.*	belle, *a beautiful young lady.*
ärk, *a vessel.*	be, *to exist.*
arc, *part of a circumference.*	bee, *an insect.*

Lesson 102.

frīghten	brĭttle	blŭster	rōgue
mĭldew	quĭlt	crĭmṣon	ha̱lter
rīvalry	blănket	salūte′	lăntern
jāiler	cŭrtain	commânder	schĕdule
quĭcken	pa̱use	stūpid	allow′

To the Teacher. — Require original sentences to be formed, illustrating the meaning and use of the words in this lesson.

Lesson 103.

cōld	frĭgid	wĭther	fâstened
bûrn	blŭbber	sāfely	secūrely
scôrch	bŭbble	conclūded	fĭnished
wĭlt	condĭtion	rĕfuge	lo͞osened

The traveler took —— behind the rock. After due consideration, I —— to make the effort. It is very —— in the frigid zone, and sailors, while there, frequently use the fat of the whale, called ——, for food. The thrifty farmer will keep his stock in good ——.

Lesson 104.

sīlent	silent	lĭberty	liberty
whĭrl'wind	whirlwind	ŏr'ator	orator
consīgned	consigned	sădness	sadness
phōtograph	photograph	berēavement	bereavement
sĭngular	singular	anxiety	anxiety

It is sometimes best to be ——. I once saw a —— sight; it was a —— passing along, and taking leaves and straw far up into the air.

A certain —— once said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Lesson 105.

ball, *a sphere.*	cĕnt, *a coin.*
bawl, *to cry aloud.*	sent, *did send.*
bāse, *vile, mean.*	scent, *a smell.*
bass, *a part in music.*	beâr, *to carry.*
clīmb, *to mount.*	bear, *an animal.*
clime, *a region.*	bare, *naked.*

Never do a ____ deed. My friend sings ____. The child was ____ to the store with a ____ to buy a needle. A ____ can ____ a tree. The sailor goes to many a foreign ____

Lesson 106.

lōwland	scrāper	flourish	rejĕct
stāble	lĕvee	pursūit	explōde
mĕasure	sālesman	ĕnemy	tobăcco
sīlence	bȳgŏne	ärmy	powder
ōverflow	retûrned	retrēat	rīfle

To the Teacher. — These words may be defined and used in sentences.

Lesson 107.

Blanche	Laura	Martin	Wilber
Ella	Olive	Cyrus	Julius
Flora	Adelia	Clarence	Robert
Julia	Gertrude	Donaldson	Benjamin
Meta	Della	Fillmore	Adalbert

Lesson 108.

Rule 8.—*All proper adjectives (words derived from proper names) should begin with a capital letter.*

Proper Noun.	Proper Adj.	Proper Noun.	Proper Adj.
America	American	Alps	Alpine
Ireland	Irish	Africa	African
Germany	German	Spain	Spanish
Russia	Russian	Asia	Asiatic
Greece	Grecian	Rome	Roman

Lesson 109.

rŭgged	valïse	pärcel	bŭndle
lābel	bŏttle	whĭpcord	fought
săteh'el	drŭggist	cŏnstant	perpĕtual
trăveler	drŭgs	brāvely	dâring

To the Teacher.—These words may be defined and used in sentences.

Lesson 110.

MS.	is for	manuscript.	et al.	is for	"and others."
N.B.	" "	take notice.	B.C.	" "	Before Christ.
8vo.	" "	octavo.	Mr.	" "	Mister.
12mo.	" "	duodecimo.	Mrs.	" "	Mistress.
4to.	" "	quarto.	Rem.	" "	Remainder.

Lesson 111.

clause, *part of a sentence.*	dew, *moisture.*
claws, *nails of an animal.*	due, *what is owing.*
coarse, *not fine.*	done, *finished.*
course, *direction.*	dun, *a color.*
cell, *a small room.*	deer, *an animal.*
sell, *to dispose of.*	dear, *costly, precious.*

Lesson 112.

frighten	securely	halter	bear	B.C.
brittle	salesman	lantern	cell	N.B.
loosened	levee	ball	air	Mrs.
orator	commander	cent	arc	8vo.
bravely	blanket	bass	eight	12mo.
measure	rivalry	done	bee	4to.
bygone	salute	deer	belle	MS.
lowland	crimson	claws	awl	Mr.

Lesson 113.

gāit, *manner of walking.*
gate, *a kind of door.*
flour, *ground grain.*
flower, *a blossom.*
heal, *to cure.*
heel, *part of the foot.*
hail, *frozen rain; to salute.*
hale, *hearty; sound.*
peal, *a loud noise.*
peel, *to strip off the bark.*
hire, *wages.*
higher, *loftier.*

Lesson 114.

Rule 9.—*Most abbreviations should begin with a capital letter and be followed by a period.*

Fr. is for France or French.
Lat. " " Latin or Latitude.
N.A. " " North America.
S.A. " " South America.
D.C. " " District of Columbia.
C.O.D. " " Collect on Delivery.
Long. " " Longitude.
St. " " Saint or Street.
Ind.T. " " Indian Territory.

Lesson 115.

Sun. = Sunday.	Cav. = Cavalry.
Mon. = Monday.	Capt. = Captain.
Tues. = Tuesday.	Col. = Colonel.
Wed. = Wednesday.	Hon. = Honorable.
Th. = Thursday.	Lieut. = Lieutenant.
Fri. = Friday.	Supt. = Superintendent.
Sat. = Saturday.	P.O. = Post Office.

Lesson 116.

trĭbute	skĕleton	tĕnder	bĕlfry
pĕrish	trīumph	behōld	härbor
thĭcket	achiēve	shăllow	hĕctic
succĕss	cărrying	blĕmish	beautiful
hŭnger	drīving	frĕshet	ēasily

Lesson 117.

dĭligent	stūdious	amūsing	läughable
āble	cŏmpetent	fĭrm	sŏlid
nōted	distĭnguished	sŭbstăntial	endūring
hīght (v.)	ăltitude	permĭssion	prĭvilege
griēve	bewāil	predĭct	foretĕll

Lesson 118.

exămine	obsĕrve	expōsed	Atlantic
ōpenings	păssages	dānger	Pacific
ŭnder	benēath	mŏsses	Indian
attăches	grōws	through	gŭlfs
dīve	sĕarch	ănimals	wạters

—— the sponge on your desk. —— the small —— in it. It is an animal, and these openings are small —— through which food may pass to all parts of the body. The sponge —— in water. Men —— deep down into the sea in —— of the sponge. In so doing, they are —— to great ——. Sponges are found in the warm waters of the ——, ——, and —— oceans.

Lesson 119.

reign, *to rule.*
rāin, *water from clouds.*
stāke, *a post; a sum raised.*
steāk, *a slice of meat.*
bēach, *the seashore.*
beech, *a kind of tree.*
beat, *to strike.*
beet, *a vegetable.*
flea, *an insect.*
flee, *to run away.*

Lesson 120.

bow, *to bend the body.*
bough, *the branch of a tree.*
bĭn, *a box.*
been, *existed.*
rye, *a kind of grain.*
wry, *twisted.*
sŏme, *a few, a part.*
sum, *the amount.*
grōan, *a moan.*
grown, *increased.*

Lesson 121.

Ala. = Alabama.	Miss. = Mississippi.
Ariz. = Arizona.	Nev. = Nevada.
Conn. = Connecticut.	N.J. = New Jersey.
Del. = Delaware.	N.H. = New Hampshire.
Fla. = Florida.	N.C. = North Carolina.
Ga. = Georgia.	Me. = Maine.
Md = Maryland.	Mass. = Massachusetts.
Minn. = Minnesota.	N.M. = New Mexico.
Wash. = Washington.	Wyo. = Wyoming.

Lesson 122.

REVIEW OF ABBREVIATIONS.

Long. = Longitude.	Sun. = ?
St. = Saint or Street.	Mon. = ?
S.A. = South America.	Tues. = ?
N.A. = North America.	Wed. = ?
Lat. = Latin or Latitude.	Th. = ?
Fr. = France or French.	Fri. = ?
C.O.D. = Collect on Delivery.	Sat. = ?
D.C. = District of Columbia.	Hon. = ?
Ind. T. = Indian Territory.	Supt. = ?

Lesson 123.

Alaska = Alaska.
Dak. = Dakota.
Idaho = Idaho.
Utah = Utah.
Mont. = Montana.
Gen. = General.
Gov. = Governor.
Esq. = Esquire.
Messrs = Gentlemen.
Dr. = Doctor or Debtor.

Lesson 124.

Acct. = Account.
do. = ditto or the same.
@ = at or per.
% = per cent.
$ = Dollar or dollars.
Mdse = Merchandise.
No. = Number.
& Co. = and Company.
Rec'd. = Received.
Cr. = Creditor.

Lesson 125.

Vol. = Volume.
bu. = bushel or bushels.
qt. = quart or quarts.
oz. = ounce or ounces.
gal. = gallon or gallons.
N. = North.
bbl. = barrel or barrels.
hhd. = hogshead.
ult. = last, or last month.
inst. = present month.

Lesson 126.

Words spelled alike, but pronounced differently and having different meanings: —

ĕs′côrt (n.), *a guard.*
escort′ (v.), *to accompany.*
dĕs′ert (n.), *a barren waste.*
desĕrt′ (v.), *to forsake.*
deṣert′ (n.), *merit.*
cŏn′vert (n.), *one converted.*
convĕrt′ (v.), *to change.*
cŏn′tract (n.), *an agreement.*
contrăct′ (v.), *to draw together.*
cŏn′vict (n.), *one convicted.*
convĭct′ (v.), *to prove guilty.*
fĕr′ment (n.), *a tumult.*
fermĕnt′(v.), *to set in motion.*

They sent an —— with the prisoner. The guide will —— the party to the summit of the mountain. Did you ever see a ——? Do not —— your friends. The minister led the —— to the altar. A sound argument will —— an unbeliever.

Lesson 127.

rĕb′el (n.), *one who rebels.*
rebĕl′ (v.), *to rise up against.*
ŏb′ject (n.), *purpose; thing.*
objĕct′ (v.), *to oppose.*
cŏn′duct (n.), *behavior.*
condŭct′ (v.), *to lead.*
sŭb′ject (n.), *a topic; a follower.*
subjĕct′ (v.), *to place under.*
trăns′port (n.), *joy.*
transpōrt′ (v.), *to convey across.*
ĭm′port (n.), *what is brought in from abroad.*
impōrt′ (v.), *to bring from abroad.*

Lesson 128.

Definition.—*Singular number denotes one person or thing. Plural number denotes more than one person or thing.*

Note.—The plural of many nouns may be formed by adding *s* to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
stĭck	sticks	rĭver	rivers
hĕad	heads	rōad	roads
hour	hours	hōōp	hoops
frĭĕnd	friends	dŭck	ducks
păssenger	passengers	bŏnnet	bonnets

Lesson 129.

Note.—The plural of many nouns may be formed by adding *es* to the singular.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
church	churches	màss	masses
potāto	potatoes	flăsh	flashes
tomāto	tomatoes	pēach	peaches
cōach	coaches	gràss	grasses
làss	lasses	lŏss	losses

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in original sentences, in both the singular and the plural form.

Lesson 130.

Rule 10.—*The plural of nouns ending in y, preceded by a consonant, is usually formed by changing the y into i and adding es.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
căndy	candies	pärty	parties
stōry	stories	pŏppy	poppies
county	counties	bĕlfry	belfries
penny	pennies	skȳ	skies
cherry	cherries	flȳ	flies

Lesson 131.

Rule 11.—*Nouns ending in y, preceded by a vowel, form the plural in the usual way, by adding s to the singular.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
mȯn̲'key	monkeys	sûr'vey	surveys
jŏckey	jockeys	mȯney	moneys
dŏn̲'key	donkeys	dōorway	doorways
chimney	chimneys	frāy	frays

Cherr— turn red when they ripen. Grandpa often tells me interesting stor— about the war. —— are cunning little animals.

Lesson 132.

Rule 12.—*The plural of most nouns ending in f or fe is formed by changing f into v and adding s or es.*

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
wīfe	wives	leaf	leaves
līfe	lives	shēaf	sheaves
lōaf	loaves	beef	beeves
wo͝lf	wolves	thiēf	thieves

Lesson 133.—Review.

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to write plurals to the following singular nouns and give the rules.

cärpet	ŏffice	măttress	quantity
brōōm	cŏllege	looking-glass	nûrs′ery
bōwl	dĭpper	crŏss	hĕnnery
bărrel	cushion	bŭnch	beauty
pōker	cóverlet	wrĕnch	vănity
būreau	counter	lŭnch	sŭlky

Lesson 134.

Note.—The plurals of some nouns are not formed by any rule, but must be learned by practice.

ŏx	oxen	măn	men
gōōse	geese	mouse	mice
chīld	children	ĭndex	ĭn′dicēs
fo͝ot	feet	ăxis	ax′ēs

Lesson 135.

MALE.	FEMALE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
ăctor	ăctress	hŭsband	wīfe
author	authoress	kĭng	queen
Jew	Jewess	lăd	lăss
gŏvernor	governess	băchelor	māid
wĭdower	wĭdow	lăndlord	lăndlady
hēro	hĕr′oĭne	màster	mĭstress

Note.—Fill blanks with proper words from the list above.

An —— may be an —— of his own production. The man who will face danger for the right is a ——; and the woman who does a brave act is a ——. A good —— will seek the welfare of his people.

Lesson 136.

lĭnks, *parts of a chain.*	crēak, *to make a harsh sound.*
lŷnx, *an animal.*	creek, *a small stream.*
foul, *unfair means.*	wāit, *to stay.*
fowl, *a bird.*	weight, *heaviness.*
knōw, *to understand.*	prāy, *to entreat.*
no, *not; a word of denial.*	prey, *plunder; to plunder.*
hōly, *sacred.*	kĭll, *to slay.*
wholly, *entirely.*	kĭln, *an oven or pit.*

Lesson 137.

rēad, *to call words.*
reed, *a slender stem.*
dīe, *to expire; a stamp.*
dye, *a color.*
fōrth, *forward.*
fourth, *next after third.*
hew, *to cut.*
hue, *a color.*
earn, *to gain.*
urn, *a vase or vessel.*
slāy, *to kill.*
sleigh, *a vehicle.*
pāil, *a bucket.*
pale, *white.*
hâre, *an animal.*
hâir, *of the head.*

Lesson 138.

—— on her urn, "A broken heart." Go —— and battle for the right. "—— to the line, and let the chips fall where they will." Break not a —— in memory's golden chain. An honest man will strive to —— his living.

Lesson 139.

Note.—Supply the letters omitted.

—ew —ork City is in N.Y.
—hicago is in Ill.
—hiladelphia is in Penn.
—rooklyn is on Long Island.
—uffalo is in N.Y.
—oston is in Mass.
—incinnati is in Ohio.
—ew —r'leans is in La.
—an —rancisco is in Cal.
—aint —ouis is in Mo.
—aris is in Fr.
—ondon is in Eng.
—erlin is in Germany.
—ekin is in China.
—alcutta is in India.
—ienna is in Austria.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF VOWELS.

Lesson 140.

1. ā (long), as in hāste, slāve, mātron, āpricot.
2. ă (short), as in păt'ter, knăck, măt'ch, twăng.
3. ä (Italian), as in ärm, färm, äunt, cälm, läugh.
4. ạ as in broạd, fạlse, wạlk, gạuze, fạwn, cạught.
5. å as in fåst, båsket, dånce, cråft, chånce.
6. â as in câre, châir, weâr, âir, lâir.
7. ă̇ (modified long in unaccented syllables), as in pref'ă̇ce, us'ă̇ge.
8. ạ̇ (equivalent to ŏ), as in whạ̇t, wạ̇nder, quạ̇rry.

Lesson 141.

1. ē (long), as in squēak, kēy, pēople.
2. ĕ (short), as in mĕt, dĕath, ĕthics, frĕt.
3. ẽ (before r accented), as in fẽrn, ẽrmine.
4. ė̆ (modified long in unaccented syllables), as in crė̆ate', sė̆rene'.
5. e͟ (= ā), as in the͟y, fe͟ign, pre͟y, e͟ight, conve͟y.
6. ê (= â), as in whêre, thêir, pêar, wêar.

Note.—ẽ (before r unaccented), as in ev'ẽr, read'ẽr, may be noted.

Lesson 142.

1. ī (long), as in īce, spīne, hīreling, drīve, wīden.
2. ĭ (short), as in hĭckory, thĭck, whĭp, wĭcket.
3. i̇ (modified long in unaccented syllables), as in i̇dē'a bi̇ol'ogy.
4. ĩ (= ẽ), as in sĩr, bĩrd, vĩrtue.
5. ï (= ē), as in polïce, machïne, pïque, marïne.

Lesson 143.

1. ō (long), as in nōte, stōre, fōrum, cōmb, flōat.
2. ŏ (short), as in nŏt, ŏdd, spŏt, tŏrrid, bŏther.
3. ô (before r), as in ôrder, fôrm, abhôr, confôrm.
4. o̊ (modified long in unaccented syllables), as in o̊bey′, to̊ bac′co̊.
5. ȯ (= o͝o), as in sȯn, dȯne, ȯther.
6. o͞o (= o͞o), as in pro͞ve, mo͞ve, ado͞, to͞mb, to͞urist.
7. o͝o (= o͝o), as in wo͝olf, wo͝man.

Lesson 144.

1. ū (long), as in ūnit, addūce, mūte, pūny, tūne.
2. ŭ (short), as in hŭbbub, scrŭb, rŭbber, flŭtter.
3. u̇ (after r), as in ru̇de, fru̇it, pursu̇e, scru̇ple.
4. û (before r), as in bûrn, cûrfew, tûrn, distûrb.
5. ů (modified long in unaccented syllables), as in ůnite′, ac′tů ate.
6. u̇ (= o͝o), as in cu̇shion, bu̇llet, pu̇lpit.

Lesson 145.

1. ȳ (= ī), as in flȳ, stȳle, hȳphen, tȳpe.
2. y̆ (= ĭ), as in ly̆mph, gy̆psy, phy̆sic, aby̆ss.
3. ẙ (= i̊), as in hẙ e′na, hẙdra̤u′lic.
4. ỹ (= ĩ or ẽ), as in mỹrrh, zephỹr.

Note.— Proper diphthongs, as oi and ou, in oil and out, are unmarked. Improper diphthongs, as ai, eo, eu, in aisle, people, and feud, are marked.

A proper diphthong is the union of two vowel sounds in the same syllable.

An improper diphthong consists of two vowels representing one sound.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF CONSONANTS.

Lesson 146.

Sonant.	*Articulation.*	*Surd.*
b, w	lips	p
v	lips and teeth	f
th soft, in this	tongue and teeth	th sharp, in thin
s̱ soft (= z), in has̱	tongue and palate	s sharp, in same
d, z, r	" " "	k, t, sh
zh sound in azure	" " "	c̱h hard (= k), in c̱horus
l, j	" " "	ç̣h soft (= sh), in maç̣hine
y (when consonant)	" " "	ch (unmarked), in child
g̃ hard, in g̃o	" " "	c̱ hard (= k), in c̱all
ġ soft (= j), in ġem	" " "	ç̣ soft (= s), in ç̣ent
x (= gz)	various organs	h, x (= ks)
m, n, ng	nasal	

To the Teacher. — Consonants may be otherwise classified. The above classification is given because of its reasonable comprehensiveness.

In practicing these sounds, the position of the vocal organs should be explained. Lists of words may be selected, and the consonants, as well as the vowels, may be marked when marking is necessary, to distinguish the sound required for correct pronunciation. Whatever method is pursued, drill in the elementary sounds should be careful and thorough.

Lesson 147.

ç	soft	(*cedilla*)	in	çensus	= s	sharp	in sĕldom.
ç	"	"		çigar	= s	" "	sĭgnal.
ç	"	"		deçimal	= s	" "	dĕstined.
ç	"	"		çentral	= s	" "	sĕntiment.
ç	"	"		çylinder	= s	" "	sўlvan.
ç	"	"		çistern	= s	" "	sāfety.
ç	"	"		çent	= s	" "	sĕlfish.
ç	"	"		çelery	= s	" "	selĕct.
ç	"	"		elĭçit	= s	" "	rĕgister.
ç	"	"		reçiting	= s	" "	sĭtting.

Lesson 148.

c hard and ch like k.		ch soft like sh.	
		(Pronounced)	
colony	chorus	çhĭvalry	(shĭvalry)
crowded	chronic	çhaise	(shāze)
calvary	choleric	çhămois	(shăммy)
culprit	christen	çhăndelier	(shăndeleer′)
cŏral	chronŏlogy	charāde′	(sharāde)
cûr′few	Christmas	chicāne′	(shĭ-kāne)

To the Teacher.— Require the proper letters supplied in the following words, with diacritical marks.

—offee, —loth, —horus, —ost, offi—e, lu—id, s—orn, —alm, mustä—e, —opy, —ravat.

Lesson 149.

s̱	soft (‸ *suspended macron*)	in	nippers̱	= z	in lizard.
s̱	"	"	ashes̱	= z	" blĭzzard
s̱	"	"	bamboos̱	= z	" ooze.
s̱	"	"	propōse̱′	= z	" zōne.
s̱	"	"	extremes̱	= z	" dȯzen.
s̱	"	"	amuse̱ment	= z	" frenzy.
s̱	"	"	histories̱	= z	" realize.
s̱	"	"	echoes̱	= z	" prize.
s̱	"	"	enemies̱	= z	" grĭzzly.
s̱	"	"	zeros̱	= z	" zeros.

Lesson 150.

ḡ hard.	ġ soft (= j).	dġ (= j).	
ḡûrgle	lŏdġ′ment	brĭdġe	cȧjōle
ḡŏssip	lēġion	drŭdġe	jū′bilee
ḡĭrlish	ġĕnder	bădġer	jăcket
ḡăses	bilġe	grŭdġe	jūice
ḡrōcery	ăġile	trŭdġe	conjĕct′ure
nēḡro	evăngelist	wĕdġe	conjoin′

To the Teacher. — Require the pupil to supply the proper letter in the following words, with diacritical marks.

bu—le, —ander, lar—est, banda—e, indi—ent, li—ament, fra—ment, a—itate, —ocund, —oist, —ailer, fled—e, sled—e.

Lesson 151.

DEFINITION 1. — A primitive word is one not derived from another word in the same language; as man, safe, tell.

2. — A prefix is a letter, syllable or word placed at the beginning of a primitive or root word; as ar, un, fore.

3. — A suffix is a letter, syllable or word placed at the ending of a word; as ly, er, less.

4. — A derivative word is one formed from a primitive word by means of a prefix or suffix, or both; as un+man+ly, in which un is the prefix, ly the suffix, and man the primitive or root word.

5. — A compound word is one composed of two simple words. A hyphen is placed between the parts of a compound word. The sign + (plus) is sometimes placed between a primitive word and its prefix or suffix.

Prefix *a* means *on* or *in*.

a+shore = ashore, and means on the shore.
a+fire = afire, and means on fire or burning.
a+ground = aground, and means on the ground; grounded.
a+bed = abed, and means in bed.

Prefix *be* means *to make*.

Prefix *co* or *con* means *with* or *together*.

Lesson 152.

Prefixes *dis* and *un* mean *not.*

dis + loyal (a.) = disloyal, means not law-abiding.
dis + similar (a.) = dissimilar, means not similar; unlike.
dis + approve (v.) = disapprove, means to blame.
dis + hearten (v.) = dishearten, means to discourage.
un + fair (a.) = unfair, means not fair; foul.
un + true (a.) = untrue, means not true; false.
un + hitch (v.) = unhitch, means to loosen.

Prefix *mis* means *wrong* or *wrongly.*

mis + lead (v.) = mislead, means to lead wrongly.
mis + deed (n.) = misdeed, means a wrong deed or act.
mis + step (v.) or (n.) = misstep, means to step wrongly; a wrong step.

Lesson 153.

Prefixes *fore* and *pre* mean *before.*

fore + warn (v.) = forewarn, means to warn beforehand.
fore + runner (n.) = forerunner, means one who runs before.
fore + see (v.) = foresee, means to see ahead.
pre + fix (n.) or (v.) = pre′fix or prefix′, means something placed before; a placing before.
pre + ordain (v.) = preordain, means to ordain beforehand.
pre + historic (a.) = prehistoric, means before authentic history.

Lesson 154.

Suffixes *(a)ble* and *(i)ble* mean *able, fit,* or *causing.*

honor + able (a.) = honorable, means fit to be honored; worthy of honor.

bear + able (a.) = bearable, means able to be borne; capable of being borne.

rely + able (a.) = reliable, means fit to be depended upon.

contempt + ible (a.) = contemptible, means fit for contempt; unfit for respect.

Note. — No comprehensive rule can be given to designate between the use of *able* and *ible.* This must be learned by practice. In case of doubt as to which should be used, consult the dictionary. Apply this note in the following words, and observe the rule for final *e.*

distinguish—, speak—, eat—, laugh—, read—, flex—, convinc(e)—, convert—, sens(e)—, inhabit—, credit—, effervesc(e)—.

Lesson 155.

Suffixes *ar, an, ian, ary,* mean *one who, that which, relating to.*

school + ar = scho(o)lar, means one who is learned.

drunk + ard = drunkard (n.), means one who gets drunk.

planet + ary = planetary (a.), means relating to planets.

adverse + ary = advers(e)ary (n.), means one who opposes.

mahomet—, rhetoric—, bound—, mission—, logic—.

Note. — Note the pronunciation of "rhetoric—" when suffix is added.

Lesson 156.

Prefix *re* means *again* or *anew*.

re + elect = re-elect, means to elect again.
re + conquer = reconquer, means to conquer again.

Prefix *super* means *above*.

super + human = superhuman, means above human.
super + natural = supernatural, means above the natural.

To the Pupil. — Supply the proper prefixes, combine and define.

—crown, —cŏnsider, —spĕll, —pärtner, —ēqual, —believe, —print, —lŏck, —ēasy, —wâre.

Lesson 157.

PREFIXES IN COMMON USE.

1. *A* = on or in, as in ashore.
2. *Be* = to make or made, as in befit.
3. *Co* or *Con* = with or together, as in conjoin.
4. *Dis* = not, or away, as in dissimilar, distrust.
5. *En* or *Em* = in or on, as entrap, embody.
6. *Fore*, *Pre* = before, as in foreclose, preordain.
7. *Mis* = wrong or wrongly, as in mis-spell.
8. *Re* = again, as in remember, reconsider.
9. *Super* = above, as in superhuman.
10. *Un* = not, as in unsafe, means not safe.

Lesson 158.

Suffix *dom* means *condition* or *possession.*

king + dom (n.) = kingdom, means a kind of government.
free + dom = freedom, means liberty.

Suffix *en* means, (1) in verbs, *to make;* (2) in adjectives, *made.*

short + en = shorten (v.), means to make shorter.
deep + en = deepen (v.), means to make deeper.

Suffix *er* means, (1) in nouns, *one who;* (2) in adjectives, *more.*

read + er = reader (n.), means one who reads.
profound + er = profounder (a.), means more profound.

Lesson 159.

full means full of, marked by, as in fearful, joyful.
fy, ify mean to make, as in justify.
hood means condition of being, as priesthood.
ion means act or state of being, as in oppression.
ize means to make; civilize; equalize.
kin, let, ling mean little, diminutive; streamlet.
ly means like, as in bravely, motherly.
ment, ness mean state of being.
ous, ship, y mean state or condition of being.

Lesson 160.

Rule 13.—*Final e of a primitive word is dropped when a suffix is added that begins with a vowel.*

mănage + er = manager (n.), means one who manages.
manage + ing = managing (pres. p.), means continuing to manage.
manage + ed = managed (p.p.), means that has been managed.
ĕrāse + able = erasable (a.), means that can be erased.
erase + er = eraser (n.), means one who erases; that which erases.
erase + ing = erasing (pres. p.), means act of rubbing out.
erase + ed = erased (p.p.), means that has been rubbed out.

Note.—Treat the following words as above.

advise + able, er, ing, ed.	move + able, er, ing, ed.
value + able, er, ing, ed.	note + able, er, ing, ed.

Lesson 161.

Note.—Treat as above.

achieve + able, er, ing, ed.	excuse + able, er, ing, ed.
desire + able, er, ing, ed.	sail + able, er, ing, ed.
cūre + able, er, ing, ed.	guide + able, er, ing, ed.

Lesson 162.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 13.

EXCEPTION 1. — Words that end in *ce* or *ge* retain the final *e* on adding the suffix *able* or *ous* to keep *c* and *g* soft.

change + able = changeable.
notice + able = noticeable.
peace + able = peaceable.
service + able = serviceable.
mortgage + able = mortgageable.

charge + able = chargeable.
storage + able = storageable.
outrage + ous = outrageous.
courage + ous = courageous.
advantage + ous = advantageous.

To the Pupil. — What root words in this lesson may be used both as nouns and verbs?

Lesson 163.

EXCEPTION 2. — Words that end in *oe* or *ee* retain the final *e* unless the suffix begins with *e*.

hoe + ing = hoeing.
toe + ing = ——
shoe + ing = ——

see + ing = seeing.
agree + ing = agreeing.
free + ing = freeing.

EXCEPTION 3. — A few words retain *e* to preserve their identity.

singe + ing = singeing.
hinge + ing = hingeing.

twinge + ing = twingeing.
fringe + ing = fringeing.

Lesson 164.

Rule 14.—*Final y of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is changed into i on the addition of a suffix, unless the suffix begins with i.*

happy + er = happier (a.), means more happy.
happy + ly = happily (adv.), means in a happy manner.
happy + est = happiest (a.), means the most happy.
happy + ness = happiness (n.), means state of being happy.

To the Pupil.—Treat the following words as above.

greedy + er, ly, est, ness; busy + er, ly, est, ness.
steady + er, ly, est, ness; lazy + er, ly, est, ness.

Lesson 165.

envy + ed, ous, es, able; glory + fy, ous, es, ed.
victory + ous, es; worthy + er, ness, est.
fancy + ful, er, ed, es; friendly + er, ly, ness, est.

glorify + ing = glorifying.
typify + ing = typifying.
modify + ing = modifying.

copy + ist = copyist.
fancy + ing = fancying.
baby + ish = babyish.

To the Pupil.—Why not change the y to i in the last six words? Give other examples.

Lesson 166.

Rule 15.—*Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after qu, double the final consonant upon the addition of a suffix beginning with a vowel.*

rob + er = robber (n.), means one who robs.
rob + ing = robbing (pres. p.), means the act of robbing.
rob + ed = robbed (p.p.), means having been plundered.

thin + er, est, ed.	annul + ing, ed.
glăd + en, est, er.	control + ing, ed.
equip + ing, ed.	debar + ing, ed.
refer + ing, ed.	concur + ing, ed.

To the Pupil.—Why is the final consonant not doubled in the following words?

prevail	prevailed	vigor	vigorous
conceal	concealing	parallel	parallels
goad	goaded	intrepid	intrepidity

Lesson 167.

clăn—ish	ŭnfit—ed	unfit—ing	allot—ing
răg—ed	stir—ed	stir—ing	hem—ed
forgŏt—en	occur—ed	occur—ing	blot—ed
fŏp—ish	regret—ed	regret—ing	spot—ed

Lesson 168.

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to form a derivative word from each of the following, and tell what rule applies, or why a rule does not apply. See that the derivative is correctly spelled.

brace + — = ——	luxury + — = ——
fence + — = ——	çĕremony + — = ——
balance + — = ——	melody + — = ——
purchase + — = ——	fury + — = ——
adore + — = ——	study + — = ——

Lesson 169.

To the Teacher.—See note above.

drop + — = ——	enhance + — = ——
forget + — = ——	trace + able = traceable
sense + — = ——	trace + ing = tracing
refuse′ + — = ——	pin + — = ——
acquit + — = ——	begin + — = ——

Lesson 170.

— + true = ——	— + place = ——
— + lock = ——	— + chain = ——
— + perfect = ——	— + coil = ——
— + human = ——	— + patient = ——

hope + — = ——	boy + — = ——
man + — = ——	shame + — = ——

Lesson 171.

To the Pupil.—The words of this lesson are frequently mis-spelled. Can you spell them correctly?

untie	intelligent	metallic	altogether
distillery	diligently	million	always
military	excellent	mellow	halibut
almighty	welfare	parallel	village
rāillery	artillery	pillory	stolid

Lesson 172.

DR. BREWER'S RULE FOR *ie* OR *ei* (Rule 16).

I before *e*
Except after *c*
Or when sounded like *a*,
As in *neighbor* and *weigh*.

i before *e* (=*ie*=*e*) except after *c* (sound of *c*):

relieve	priestly	seize	reçēive
chieftain	grievous	reçeipt	çeil
tierce	piecemeal	perçeive	conçeit
fierce	shriek	deçeive	seized

Or when sounded like *a* (*ei*=*ā*):

n<u>ei</u>ghbor	inv<u>ei</u>gh	r<u>ei</u>ndeer	r<u>ei</u>n
w<u>ei</u>gh	d<u>ei</u>gn	sk<u>ei</u>n	h<u>ei</u>nous

Lesson 173.

EXCEPTIONS TO *i* BEFORE *e*.

When *ei* = ē (or ĕ or ī), or when *ei* = ī:

nēither	hĕifer	fôrfeĭt	sȯvereĭgn
wēird	heīght	fôreĭgn	sûrfeit
ēither	sleīght	counterfeĭt	fĭnanciēr′

Lesson 174.

per, pur

pĕrfôrm	pĕrmanent	pûrsūe′	pur′view
pĕradvĕn′ture	perdĭ′tion	pursu′ance	purloin′
pĕrsuāde	perspīre′	pur′pōrt	pur′ple
persevēre	pervāde	pur′gative	purvey′
perfĕction	per′forate	pur′pose	pur′gatory

Lesson 175.

er AND *re*.

prŏf′fer	ĭnfer′	thŭnder	a-ere (aker)
grān′ger	cŏnfer′	blŭster	măs′sa-ere
pĭlfer	lob′ster	lĭster	lū′-ere
strānger	scŏffer	psalter	mē′dio-ere

Lesson 176.

cĕnter	or centre	mēager	or meagre
sāber	" sabre	thēater	" theatre
sŏmber	" sombre	fīber	" fibre
lŭster	" lustre	sĕp′ulcher	" sep′ulchre

Lesson 177.

The possessive singular is generally spelled by adding an apostrophe and *s* ('s); while the possessive plural is generally formed by adding the apostrophe only.

Singular.	Pos. Singular.	Singular.	Pos. Singular.
girl	+ ('s) = girl's.	dollar	+ ('s) = dollar's.
Katie	+ ('s) = Katie's.	lady	+ ('s) = lady's.
day	+ ('s) = day's.	boy	+ ('s) = boy's.
Longfellow	+ ('s) = Longfellow's.	Clark & Co.	+ ('s) = Clark & Co.'s.

Plural.	Possessive Plural.	Use.
girls	+ (') = girls'.	The girls' aprons are new.
days	+ (') = days'.	Ten days' work.
dollars	+ (') = dollars'.	Two dollars' worth of goods.
ladies	+ (') = ladies'.	Those ladies' hats are spoiled.
men	+ ('s) = men's.	Men's shoes.
children	+ ('s) = children's.	Children's ways.
mice	+ ('s) = mice's.	Mice's claws.

To the Pupil. — Write the possessive of *woman, women, baby, babies, fairy, fairies.*

Lesson 178.

DEFINITION. — Accent is a stress of voice placed upon a particular syllable in a word. Accent is either primary or secondary. In the word *in'complete'*, the first syllable (*in'*) has the secondary or light accent, which is marked with a light inflection mark, thus ′; and the last syllable (*plete'*), has the primary or main accent, and is marked with a heavier inflection mark, thus ′.

To the Pupil. — In the following, and in many other words, the accent is on the first syllable when the word is a noun or adjective, and on the second syllable when it is a verb.

	USE.
ab'stract (n.).	An abstract of title was in evidence.
ab'stract (adj.).	He stood with abstract or vacant stare.
abstract' (v.).	You may abstract the title.
af'fix (n.).	A suffix is sometimes called an affix.
affix' (v.).	Affix the letter to the word.
con'flict (n.).	A war between nations is sometimes called a conflict.
conflict' (v.).	Two ideas may conflict.
cem'ent (n.).	Cement is a kind of mortar.
cement' (v.).	Cement the cistern.
ex'tract (n.).	The extract of lemon is an acid.
extract' (v.).	Bees extract honey from flowers.

Lesson 179.

To the Pupil.—Learn to use the following words.

găl'lant (adj.), *brave.*
gallănt' (n.), *an escort.*
in'valid (n.), *a sick person.*
invălid (adj.), *of no force.*
mĭn'ute (n.), *sixty seconds.*
mīnute' (adj.), *very small.*
per'mĭt (n.), *leave; warrant.*
permit (v.), *to allow.*

Lesson 180.

rec'ord (n.), *a register.*
record' (v.), *to register.*
rĕf'ūṣe (n.), *worthless remains.*
refuṣe' (v.), *to reject.*
sûr'veẏ (n.), *a view taken.*
survey' (v.), *to view.*
tôr'ment (n.), *a torture.*
torment' (v.), *to torture.*
prō'test (n.), *denial.*
protest' (v.), *to assert; to affirm* (a negation).
Au'gust (n.), *a month.*
augŭst (a.), *grand.*

Lesson 181.

at'tribute (n.), *a quality.*
attrĭb'ute (v.), *to ascribe.*
con'fine (n.), *a boundary.*
confine' (v.), *to shut up.*
dī'ġest (n.), *a body of laws.*
dĭġest' (v.), *to dissolve.*
ĭn'cense (n.), *perfume'.*
ĭncense' (v.), *to enrage.*
ĭn'lay (n.), *a piece of work.*
inlay' (v.), *to ornament.*
ob'ject (n.), *a purpose.*
object' (v.), *to oppose.*

Lesson 182.

To the Pupil. — The size of the type is shown in the name. Copy the punctuation marks.

TYPE.		PUNCTUATION.
great primer	*script*	cŏm′ma . . . . . ,
English		sĕm′icolon . . . . ;
	Italic	pē′riod . . . . . .
pica		ĭnterroga′tion . . ?
small-pica	**full-face**	exclāmā′tion . . !
long-prĭmer		dash . . . . . —
bourgeois′ [1]	CAPITALS	parenthesis . . ( )
brēvier		quotation . . “ ”
mĭnion	SMALL CAPS	brackets . . . . [ ]
nonparĕil′ [2]		hyphen . . . . . -
ăg′āte		ēā′ret . . . . . ʌ
pearl		apŏs′trophe . . . ’
dī′amond [3]		

Pronounced: [1] burjois. [2] nŏn-pa-rĕl′. [3] dī-a-mund or dimŭnd.

Lesson 183.

To the Pupil. — Observe the type in each line. Learn to spell all the words.

“An honest man is the noblest work of God.”

“Great character is as rare a thing as great genius.”

“True courage will show itself in deeds.”

“Tarnish not thy good name, neither thy fortune.”

Lesson 184.

1. lăx, *loose.*
   lăcks, *wants.*
2. rōte, *mere repetition.*
   wrote, *did write.*
3. slew, *did slay.*
   slue, *to turn, to turn about.*
4. choir, *a body of singers.*
   quire, *twenty-four sheets.*
5. māze, *an intricate place.*
   maize, *Indian corn.*
6. lŏck, *a fastening.*
   loch, *a lake.*

Lesson 185.

1. hīed (v.), *made haste.*
   hide (v.), *to conceal.*
2. lapse, *to fall.*
   laps, *plural of lap.*
3. ōwed, *did owe.*
   ode, *a song.*
4. māle, *masculine.*
   mail, *armor.*
5. mīght, *strength, power.*
   mite, *a small insect.*
6. vīce, *defect, fault.*
   vise, *an instrument.*

Lesson 186.

1. plate, *a dish.*
   plait, *to braid.*
2. sale, *act of selling.*
   sail, *of a ship.*
3. soared, *did soar.*
   sword, *a weapon.*
4. tăcks, *small nails.*
   tax, *an assessment.*
5. īdle, *doing nothing.*
   idol, *an image of worship.*
6. cĕllar, *a room under ground.*
   seller, *one who sells.*

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to use these words in sentences in which their meaning shall be illustrated.

Lesson 187.

RELATING TO ARITHMETIC.

ĭn′teger	numerā′tion	făctor	frăctions
ĭn′tegral	ăddĭ′tion	ăliquot	con′crēte
fĭgures	subtrăc′tion	mŭltiple	compŏs′ite
cīpher	mŭltiplicā′tion	rōōt	nū′merator
dĭgits	dĭvĭ′sion	divīs′or	dĭfference

Lesson 188.

RELATING TO GEOGRAPHY.

īsland	crā′ter	prāirie	trŏpi′es
volcā′no	hĕmisphere	cŏn′fluence	pōlar
rĭvulet	lŏngitude	sphĕr′ical	īce′berg
penĭnsula	lătitude	equā′tor	tŏrrid
ō′asis	wa′tershed	cŏm′merce (n.)	merĭdians
dĕltà	plăteau′ (plă-tō′)	cŏmmĕrce′ (v.)	ē′quinŏx

Lesson 189.

RELATING TO GRAMMAR.

lănguage	ăd′jectives	ănălysis	interjĕction
phrāse	ăd′verbs	măsculine	pärtiçĭple
dīagram	sin′gular	fĕminine	cŏmplement
prōnoun	plūral	neūter	rĕlative
prĕdicate	mŏdifier	conjŭnction	objĕc′tive
cŏpulà	sŭb′stantive	cŏn′jugate	sŭbjec′tive

Lesson 190.

RELATING TO PHYSIOLOGY.

nŏstril	vĕr′tebrȧ	fĭbril	tongue
phalăngēs	trā′cheȧ	mŭscles	salĭ′vȧ
cärpus	ŭlnȧ	vŏluntary	lăr′ynx
mĕtacarpus	rādius	lĭver	ȧuricle
spīnal	fēmur	mĭ′tral	vĕntricles

Lesson 191.

RELATING TO OCCUPATION.

färming	ăgriculture	wēaving	tēaming
mīning	grāzing	hȧuling	mĕrchandising
shoe′making	mĭlling	rōwing	prĭnting
prēaching	fĭshing	ship′building	black′smithing
tēaching	spōrting	teleg′raphy	banking
tailoring	trăpping	stenŏg′raphy	butchering

Lesson 192.

RELATING TO GEOGRAPHY.

Bangor	Havana	Chili	Alleghany
Sacramento	Odessa	Venezuela	Himalaya
Dallas	Merrimac	Brazil	Scandinavian
Cologne	Missouri	Portugal	Gibraltar
Versailles	Rhine	Hindoostan	Yucatan
Niăg′ara	Yosĕm′itē	Cincinnäti	Yū′kŏn

Lesson 193.

MILITARY TERMS.

căptain	ăṁmunition	recru̇it	côrporal
colonel (kûrnel)	băttălion (yŭn)	maneuver	ärsenal
mājor	rĕgiment	campāign	redoubt′
sĕrgeant	platōōn	cȯmpany	brĕast′work
lieutĕnant	nāval	milĭtiȧ (lĭsh)	bărrack

Lesson 194.

RELATING TO MEDICINE.

môr′phĭne (fĭn)	quī′nīne	glўç′erĭn	pŏtash
strў-ehnĭne	ĭp′e-ea-e	păregŏr′ic	săs′safrăs
ăl′-eohŏl	căm′phor	rhubarb	ärni-eȧ
är′seni-e	ī′odīne	ăṁmō′nĭȧ	särsaparĭlla
la̤u′dȧnum	sŭlphur	călomel	măgnē̤sĭȧ
-ehlō′roform	ōpĭate	nar-eŏtĭc	ăn′timony

Lesson 195.

DISEASES.

mēa̤sles	hўstĕr′ĭes	croup	pneumōnĭȧ
scrŏfulȧ	neûral′ġiȧ	pa̤lsy	dyspĕpsia
ăsthmȧ	parălysis	scûrvy	dĭphthēria
catärrh	rheṳmatism	tўphus	ĕrysĭp′elas
pleūrisy	scarlatĭna	căncer	dysentĕry
jäun′dice	sma̤ll′pox	gout	hўdrophō′bia

Lesson 196.

RELATING TO BOTANY.

corŏlla	sēpal	corōnȧ	hēliotrope
cālyx	pŏllen	ōvary	zĭzā′nia
stāmen	stĭgmȧ	ōvule	fūch′sia
pĭstil	ănther	placĕnta	hydrăngea
pĕtal	fĭlament	hȳ′acinth	dählia

Lesson 197.

NAMES OF ANIMALS.

opŏssum	măs′todon	raccōōn	lĕopard
ärmadĭl′lo	porcupine	ălligator	gorĭlla
ĕlephant	jȧ guär′ (jȧ gwär′)	wọlverēne′	mŏsquito (ke)
chimpănzee	tĕrrier	rhinŏçeros	beetle
wēaṣel	gĭrăffe′ (răf′)	llä′mȧ	phĕaṣ′ant

Note.—Spell the plurals of the words in Lesson 197.

Lesson 198.

răp, *to strike.*
wrap, *to cover.*
mōte, *a particle of matter.*
moat, *a ditch or trench.*
lāin, *p.p. of lie.*
lane, *a narrow passage.*
mēan, *contemptible.*
miēn, *appearance.*

pēal, *a loud sound.*
peel, *to pare.*
lāid, *did lay.*
lade, *to load.*
bāil, *surety.*
bale, *a quantity or package*
wāste, *desolate.*
waist, *part of the body.*

Lesson 199.

1. troop, *a collection of people.*
   troupe, *of players.*
2. tear, *water from the eye.*
   tier, *a row.*
3. vīal, *a small bottle.*
   viol, *a musical instrument.*
4. sāilor, *a man who sails.*
   sailer, *a thing that sails.*
5. mīner, *a worker in mines.*
   minor, *one under age.*
6. brīdle, *a curb; a check.*
   bridal, *belonging to a bride.*

Lesson 200.

erĭeket	pupȧ	shrĭmp	prạwn
ēarwig	căterpĭllar	crăbs	sănd′flea
gnăt	lärvȧ	crạwfish	trĭlobīte
lōeust	ehrўsalis	bärnaele	çў′elŏps
grass′hopper	lärves (lärvz)	ôçў pō′dian	dăph′nĭȧ

Lesson 201.

To the Pupil.—Form sentences using the following words.

famous	renowned	celebrated	notorious
frightful	terrible	fearful	awful
extravagant	lavish	profuse	prodigious
ferocious	fierce	barbarous	savage

Lesson 202.

1. rāys, *lines of light.*
   raise, *to lift up.*
   raze, *to pull down.*
2. purl, *the murmur of a brook.*
   pearl, *a precious substance.*
3. seen, *beheld.*
   scene, *a view.*
   seine, *a net as for fish.*
4. soul, *a spirit.*
   sole, *only, bottom of the foot.*
5. steal, *to take without right.*
   steel, *hardened iron.*
6. ton, 2000 *pounds.*
   tun, *a large cask.*
7. loan, *an amount lent.*
   lone, *without company.*

To the Pupil. — Put the right word in the right place.

1. The army will —— the fort to the ground.
   —— of light radiate from the luminous point.
   We —— that which is fallen.
2. It is useless to cast —— before swine.
3. The setting sun presents a beautiful ——.
   Have you ever —— the fisherman using the ——?
4. What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world but lose his own ——?
   The child was the —— heir to the estate.
5. The thief will —— the horse.
   —— is a most useful ——.
6. Ship the —— of butter in a ——.
7. —— me a large sum of money.
   We left the man in the —— wood.

Lesson 203.

1. pōle, *a long stick.*
   poll, *the head.*
   Pŏll, *a parrot.*
2. tēam, *a span.*
   teem, *to be full of.*
3. metal, *iron, gold, etc.*
   mettle, *spirit, courage.*
4. märshal, *an officer.*
   martial, *warlike.*
   mar′shal (v.), *to arrange.*
5. stâir, *a flight of steps.*
   stâre, *to gaze at.*
6. tīde, *the flow of the sea.*
   tied, *did tie.*

To the Pupil.—Put the right word in the right place.

1. If the flag is attached to a long ——, it will flutter in the breeze.
   A —— tax is a tax levied by the head.
2. The —— took charge of the prisoner.
   —— music thrills the heart of an old soldier.
3. Horses should not display too much ——.
   Machinery is manufactured largely from ——.
4. Rivers of North America —— with fish.
   See! what a fine —— of horses that man is driving.
5. "The way into my parlor is up a winding ——."
   It is ill-mannered to —— at people.
6. Wait for the turn of the ——.
   The fisherman —— his boat to the shore.

Lesson 204.

1. flew, *did fly.*
   flue, *a chimney.*
2. dȳing, *expiring.*
   dyeing, *coloring.*
3. need, *to require.*
   knead, *to work dough.*
4. kēy, *a fastener.*
   quay, *a wharf.*
5. māin, *principal.*
   main, *the high sea; ocean.*
6. him, *a pronoun.*
   hymn, *a song.*

To the Pupil.—Put the right word in the right place.

1. A little chĭm'ney-swạl'low built its nest in the ——.
   The eagle carried the child in its talons as it —— away to its aerie.
2. The old year is slowly ——.
   The —— of cloth enhances its value.
3. The —— of a more substantial form of government was felt by our forefathers.
   The baker will —— the dough.
4. A traveler lost his —— on the ——.
5. The orator stated his —— reasons distinctly, and without fear of contradiction.
   The enraged lion shook his shaggy —— in defiance.
6. We requested —— to sing the Battle —— of the Republic.

Lesson 205.

REVIEW.

1. I heard (6–204) sing a (6–204).
2. A (4–204) to fortune is not always a key to happiness.
3. I found a (2–202), a perfect gem, the like of which I had never seen.
4. Earth, air, and sky (2–203) with beauty which we mortals do not always see.
5. We (1–202) our eyes to Heaven and behold the (1–202) of the great sun as they come to change darkness into light.
6. Time and (6–203) wait for no man.
7. A (4–202) hope sometimes keeps the (4–202) afloat. Be hopeful and persevere.
8. (7–202) what is your own, not that which is another's.
9. (7–202) and weary, he sought a quiet spot for rest and meditation.
10. Have you ever (3–202) the splendor of a mountain (3–202)?
11. Put a (6–199) on your temper before you put on a (6–199) garb.

Note. — The first figure or number in each parenthesis refers to the number of the word, and the second number is the number of the lesson in which the word to be reviewed and inserted may be found.

Lesson 206.

ar, er, or, (= ûr).

bĕggar	weârer	dōnor	beliēver
môrtar	stăgger	dĕbtor	sûrveyor
căl̇endar	cȯurier	lĭquor	sĭmilar
jŏcular	grōcer	lăngnor (gwer)	vĭsitor
tūbular	lĕdger	cŏnqueror (ker)	precĕptor

Lesson 207.

able, ible.

vĭs̤ible	tāmable	recēivable	advīs̤able
sūitable	plȧusible	crĕdĭtable	admĭssible
ēatable	pŏssible	fēasible	ĭr′ritable
flĕxible	sālable	assāilable	dis̤cĕrn′ible
la̤udable	pitiable	inflăṁmable	accĕptable

Lesson 208.

ise, ize, yze.

ănalyze	advertis̤e′	neū′tralize	baptīze′
īdolize	capsīze	mēr′chandis̤e	aris̤e
a̤u′thorize	căt′echis̤e	sŏlemnize	cĭv′ilize
păralyze	săt′irize	fĕrtilize	thēorize
crĭticis̤e	ĕn′terpris̤e	sympathize	mĕmorize

Note.—Require definitions to the words of the lessons on this page.

Lesson 209.

a, e, OR *i.*

gāyety	cĕlebrate	sălary	nūtriment
vĕrify	sĕparate	vănity	sŭpplement
cĭtadel	ĕxpiate	stūpefy	ôrnament
rărity	măladу	tĕrrify	lĭneament
rărefy	rĕmedy	prŏdigy	ĭmplement

Lesson 210.

ain, in, ine.

fămine	ĭntĕs′tine	clandĕstine	predĕs′tine
fountain	bụlletin	mŭrrain	detĕrmine
vĭllain	jăve′lin (jav′lĭn)	sănguine	ĕrmine
mŏccasin	lĭbertine	fĭrkin	dŏctrine
căbin	ûrchin	chiēftain	imăgine

Lesson 211.

ary, ery, ory.

cŏntrary	sĕminary	cŭstomary	prĕsbytery
drŭdgery	tĕrritory	perfūmery	cŏmmentary
sāvory	drāpery	prŏmissory	çhĭcānery
bĕggary	mĕrcenary	obĭtuary	mĭllinery
cĕmetery	slĭppery	compŭlsory	anniver′sary

Note. — Require definitions to the words of each lesson on this page.

Lesson 212.

1. sēam, *line of junction.*
   seem, *to appear.*
2. plāin, *simple; level ground.*
   plane, *a tool; level surface.*
3. peer, *an equal; nobleman.*
   pier, *a support.*
4. ạltar, *a place of sacrifice.*
   alter, *to change.*
5. session, *the sitting of an assembly.*
   cession, *act of giving.*
6. cŏllar, *article for the neck.*
   choler, *anger.*

1. It ——ed that the —— was a very strong one.
2. Be ——, but not rude, in speech.
   —— the board until it is a ——.
   A —— may be arid, or it may be fertile.
3. There are but few men who have not their ——.
   Iron ——s strengthened the bridge.
4. That is a devoted man who kneels at yonder ——.
   If your language be incorrect, —— it.
5. The —— of land was made at the last —— of Congress.
6. Control your temper, and do not display ——.
   A —— is for the neck.

Definition. — Antonyms are words having opposite meanings, as —

equal — unequal.
sitting — standing.
appear — disappear.
active — inactive.
from — to.
join — disjoin.

Lesson 213.

1. cănvas, *coarse linen cloth.*
   canvass, *to examine.*
2. gămbol, *to frolic.*
   gamble, *to play for money.*
3. barren, *unfruitful*
   baron, *a noble.*
4. cŭrrant, *a fruit.*
   current, *onward motion.*
5. pāin, *suffering.*
   pane, *a plate of glass.*
6. mantel, *a chimney-piece.*
   mantle, *a cloak.*

1. A tent is made of heavy ——.
   It is well to thoroughly —— a difficult question, before passing judgment upon it.
2. Never ——. A fish may —— in the water.
3. There is no one entirely —— of good deeds.
   In days of old, ——s held their sway.
4. The Gulf Stream is a great oceanic ——.
5. —— is often a blessing in disguise.
6. Snow is winter's ——.

Note. — Write antonyms of the following words.

tender	——	proper	——
frail	——	agreeable	——
feeble	——	convenient	——

Lesson 214.

1. mănner, *form; way.*
   manor, *a district.*
2. mĭst, *fine rain.*
   missed, *did miss.*
3. tāper, *a wax candle.*
   tāper, *to narrow to a point.*
   tāpir, *an animal.*
4. pălate, *roof of the mouth.*
   pallet, *a small bed.*
   palette, *an instrument used by an artist.*
5. prophet, *one who foretells.*
   profit, *gain.*
6. peddle, *to sell.*
   pedal, *a lever on a piano.*

1. The parishioner's manner tended to attach him to the people of his ——.
2. Fog and —— are quite common along the Pacific coast.
3. The weird burning of the —— cast a ghostly appearance on the surroundings.
4. A —— is made by placing blankets upon the floor. A cot is not a pallet.
5. The hope of —— is a great incentive to action.

Note 1. — The pupil will form additional sentences, using words in this lesson.
Note 2. — Give antonyms to the following synonyms.

génial	——	desperate	——
warm	——	wild	——
cordial	——	daring	——
merry	——	audācious	——
festive	——	reckless	——

Lesson 215.

1. ăccede, *to comply with.*
   exceed, *to go beyond.*
2. ăffect′, *to act upon.*
   effect, *to accomplish.*
3. băllet, *a light part song.*
   ballot, *a voting ticket.*
4. dōse, *a quantity.*
   doze, *to drowse.*
5. dāi′ry, *a milk-house.*
   dī′ary, *a daily register.*
6. gĕsture, *an action.*
   jester, *one who jests.*

1. —— cheerfully to what is right, but oppose strenuously what is wrong.
   A good financier will not permit his expenses to —— his income.
2. A change in temperature will —— a barometer.
   Kind words have good ——.
3. Intelligence should be the qualification for the casting of a ——.
4. A —— is an unsound sleep.
5. Do not confuse the word *dairy* with the word ——. (See definition above.)

Note 1. — Give some of the different meanings and applications of the following words.

body	mind	disquietude	peace
substance	spirit	anxiety	pacification
mass	soul	uneasiness	assurance
whole	individual	apprehension	calmness

Lesson 216.

REVIEW.

1. Form sentences, using the words *pier* and *peer* (Lesson 212).
   Form sentences, using the words *collar* and *choler* (Lesson 212).
   Form sentences, using the words *current* and *currant* (Lesson 213).
2. What is the meaning of the suffixes *ar, er, or?*
3. Analyze the words *debtor, courier, tubular.*
4. Define *mist* and *missed.* Form sentences using these words.
5. Define suffix. Define prefix.
6. Define synonyms; antonyms.
7. What does *able* mean? Illustrate.
8. Define *need* and *knead.*
9. How is the word *seine* pronounced?
10. Form a sentence, using the word *team.*
11. What is accent? How is the secondary accent marked?
12. Define the words *him* and *hymn.*
13. Give a synonym of the word *manner.*
14. Give the name of each of the following diacritical marks: –, ⌣, ~.
15. What is meant by the expression, *keeping a dairy?*
16. What is meant by the expression, *keeping a diary?*

Lesson 217.

To the Teacher. — Require the pupil to define each word.

abrĭdge	ăn′cestry	ärtery	admĭssion
a̤ustere′	ăl′kaline	ambrō̤sia	advī̤ser
acquīre	ăsterisk	advĕn′ture	ămi̤able
anġĕli̤e	ärchitect (ärkt)	ăp′erture	ärmory
abŏlish	är′mistice	ăp′ogee(je)	ăqueduct
disobey′	dĭscipline	dĕlicate	decī′sive

Lesson 218.

băl′ustrade	băr′rier	brunĕtte′	brĭndle
bĕverage	bi̤sĕct′	blăspheme′	burlĕsque
bondage	bärbăr′ic	bŏt′any	brṳtally
bāsement	bărricāde′	boundary	brōkerage
blockāde′	brĭg′and	brăndish	brībery
devĕlop	dŭnġeon	delĭrious	dĭplo′mȧ

Lesson 219.

ċolōgne (lōn)	chărity	crĭticism	capăçity
căm′era	cănopy	cŏnvent	cĕssā′tion
consĭder	crў̆stal	cŏnquer	creātion
carbŏnic	cûrrency	cĕnsure	crṳsāder
cănnibal	cŏronet	clĕrical	cĕr′ebrum
delĭcious	dĭs′course	dĭligence	drăm′atist
dūteous	diăm′eter	diăgonal	dī′alŏgue

Lesson 220.

To the Pupil.—Use the right word in the right place.

rein.	You can — your horse if it should —.	rain.
lain.	He had just — down in the narrow —.	lane.
knight.	The — left in the —.	night.
heard.	I — a — of cattle passing by.	herd.
wait.	— and I will tell you your —.	weight.
seller.	The wine — lived in a —.	cellar.
alter.	They propose to — the place of the —.	altar.
pale.	The — maid brought the — of milk.	pail.
main.	The — beauty of the horse is his long —.	mane.
bear.	I cannot — to go with — hands.	bare.

Lesson 221.

climb.	In summer we will — to a cooler —.	clime.
flee.	Any one would — from a —.	flea.
flew.	The cinder — from the open —.	flue.
maid.	The — — a bad mistake.	made.
hare.	The — has a coat of soft brown —.	hair.
hie.	Let us — away to the — hills.	high.
ate.	He — — plums.	eight.
need.	You — not — the bread so much.	knead.
key.	The — of the boat is at the —.	quay.
haul.	We must — the timber to build the —.	hall.

Lesson 222.

er, ir, ur, our.

cĭrcuit	fĕrvor	joûrneyman	vĕrsion
vĕrnal	fûrther	cĭrcumspect	nûrture
cĭrcular	mĕrmaid	pĕrvious	fĭrmament
sûrloin	gĭrdle	cûrsory	adjoûrn
tĕrminate	mĕrcury	gĭrder	intĕrpret

Lesson 223.

cal, cle, kle.

pärticle	sprĭnkle	grammătical	alphabĕtical
lŏgical	ĭ'cĭcle	recĭp'rocal	satĭrical
whĭmsical	phŷsical	hystĕrical	recĕptacle
trăgical	frĕckle	chrŏnicle	vēhĭcle
ŏbstacle	sûrgical	numĕrical	hĭstŏr'ical

Lesson 224.

cious, tious.

rapācious	frăctious	atrōcious	infĕctious
flagĭtious	capācious	licĕntious	tenācious
pŭgnā'cious	offĭcious	vĭcious	ambĭtious
grācious	judĭcious	suspĭcious	nutrĭtious
pernĭcious	vexātious	vivācious	ostentātious

Note. — Define the words on this page.

Lesson 225.

tīme (n.), *a period.*
thȳme (n.), *a plant.*
Vēnus (n.), *a planet.*
venous (adj.), *relating to veins.*
bōard (n.), *a plank.*
bored (v.), *did bore.*
nạughty (adj.), *ill-bred.*
knotty (adj.), *having knots.*
bĕtter (adj.), *superior.*
bettor (n.), *one who bets.*
rĭgor (n.), *severity.*
rigger (n.), *one who rigs.*
fâiry (n.), *an imaginary being.*
fĕrry (v.), *act of crossing a stream by ferry.*
īslet (n.), *a small island.*
eyelet (n.), *a hole for a lace.*
līar (n.), *one who tells lies.*
lyre (n.), *a musical instrument.*
pĭllar (n.), *a column.*
pĭllow (n.), *a cushion.*

Lesson 226.

more (adj.), *a greater number.*
mower (n.), *one who mows.*
prīer (n.), *one who pries.*
prior (adj.), *previous.*
sucker (n.), *a kind of fish.*
succor (n.), *aid; help.*
rădish (n.), *a vegetable.*
reddish (adj.), *partaking of red.*
căstor (n.), *the beaver.*
căster (n.), *one who casts.*
plāintiff (n.), *a party at law.*
plaintive (adj.), *mournful.*
gēnus (n.), *class.*
genius (n.), *mental gift.*
fisher (n.), *one who fishes.*
fissure (n.), *a chasm.*
populace (n.), *the people.*
populous (adj.), *full of people.*
bĕrry (n.), *a fruit.*
bury (v.), *to cover with earth*

Lesson 227.

incite′ (v.), *to stir up.*
ĭn′sight (n.), *a deep view.*
ex′tant (a.), *now existing.*
extent′ (n.), *space; size.*
frē′quent (adj.), *occurring often.*
frequent′ (v.), *to visit often.*
com′pact (n.), *an agreement.*
compact′ (adj.), *firm; solid.*
in′crease (n.), *growth.*
increase′ (v.), *to grow greater.*
su′pine (n.), *a kind of noun.*
supine′ (adj.), *lying on the back.*

Lesson 228.

To the Pupil.—Insert the proper word.

incite′. The teacher should —— her pupils to take a
in′sight. deeper —— of their lessons.
extent′. Peculiar ideas of the —— of the continent
ex′tant. were —— in the time of Columbus.
com′pact The judge ordered that the —— be made in
compact′. one —— body.
frequent′. To —— the place of amusement was his
fre′quent. —— desire.
increase′. If we —— workingmen's wages, there should
in′crease. be a great —— in work.
su′pine. The —— is not recognized by all grammarians.
supine′. The bones of the arm are arranged so as to allow a —— position of the hand.

Lesson 229.

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to define each word in this lesson.

ennō′ble	ĕdify	ĕmperor	evăp′orate
estăblish	ĕpicure	ĕthical	equā̆tion
ĕd′ucate	ĕp′itȧph	evăc′uate	expīring
ĕbony	ĕmphasis	ejac′ulate	expănded
ĕxodus	ĕmigrant	emăn′cipate	engrāver

Lesson 230.

ARITHMETIC.

frăctional	pĕrĭm′eter	hypŏt′enuse	ălterna′tion
insu̇r′ance (ans)	trăp′ezoid	ĕvolu′tion	răd̆ical
ad valōrem	trȧpē′zium	involū̆tion	quo′tient
perpendĭcular	rhŏmb	speci̇f′ĭc	scalēne
expo′nent	pŏl′ў gŏn	horizon′tal	equilateral

Lesson 231.

(See note, Lesson 229.)

fanătic	fôrtitude	frĭvolous	fĭs-eal
fantăstic	frā̆grancy	forbăde′	frus′tum
făctory	flŏrid	fa̤ucet	fŏr′eigner
fĭftieth	făn̆ciful	fôrfeiture	făr̆rā′go
fôrtify	fer′rule (fĕrril)	funē′real	făr̆rier
fōrgery	fĕlony	fū′gitĭve	fēoff (fĕf)

Lesson 232.

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to form, define, and use derivatives, using the root word and the prefixes and suffixes given below.

per, con, trans, in, re, de + *form* + ity, al, ance, ed.

EXAMPLES: con + form = conform, means ——.
form + al + ity = formality, means ——.

Lesson 233.

Facio (*Factum*), TO DO OR MAKE (Latin).
ROOTS: *fact, fect, ficient.*

bene, male, satis + *fact* + ion, or = ——.

EXAMPLE: bene + fact + ion = benefaction, means ——.

af, ef, de, in, per, im + *fect* = ——.

EXAMPLE: af + fect = affect, means ——.

ef, de, pro + *ficient* = ——.

EXAMPLE: de + ficient = deficient, means ——.

Pello (*Pulsum*), TO DRIVE (Latin).
ROOTS: *pel, puls.*

ex, im, com, re, pro, dis + *pel* = ——.

EXAMPLE: com + pel = compel, means ——.

ex, com, re, pro + *puls* + ion, sion, ory, ive = ——.

EXAMPLE: com + puls + ion = compulsion, means ——.

Lesson 234.

begin′	beginning	brag	bragging
appąll	appalling	chat	chatting
admit	admittance	snap	snappish
abhor	abhorrence	thick	thickest
propel	propelling	twit	twitting

Lesson 235.

policy	policies	robbery	robberies
vacancy	vacancies	factory	factories
tendency	tendencies	century	centuries
faculty	faculties	agency	agencies
fishery	fisheries	cavity	cavities

Lesson 236.

When the singular ends in *o* preceded by a vowel, add *s* to form the plural.

studio	studios	tattoo′	tattoos
ratio	ratios	cam′eo	cameos
seraglio	seraglios	kăngaroo′	kangaroos
cuckoo	cuckoos	imbrogl′io (yō)	imbroglios
folio	folios	punctĭl′io (yō)	punctilios

To the Teacher. — Require the pupil to mark the sounds of the principal vowels in these lessons; also to define the derivative words.

Lesson 237.

To the Pupil. — Say

amēnable	not	amĕnable
ănother	"	a nuther
apparātus	"	ăpparătus
ăr′abic	"	arā′bic
a′rea	"	are′a
ăr′row	"	är′row
ācôrn	"	a′kurn
acclī′mate	"	ăc′climate
abstē′mious	"	abstē′mious
abdō′men	"	ăb′domen
bĕd′stĕad	not	bedstĭd
been (bin)	"	bĕn
beliēve	"	blēve
bĭv′ouac (bivwack)	"	bĭvouack
biog′raphy	"	bĭog′raphy
blăs′phemoŭs	"	blasphē′mous
bŏnnet	"	bŭnnet
banä′na	"	banä′na
bāde	"	bāde
bälm	"	bălm

Lesson 238.

To the Pupil. — Say

chlo′rĭde	not	chlō′rīde
cĭv′il	"	cĭvl
cŏl′umn (colum)	"	kŏlūme
cŏm′batant	"	combăt′ant
căt͟ch	"	kĕt͟ch
cär′bīne	"	cärbene
cälm′ly	"	kămly
cŏf′fin	"	kạw′fin
cŏf′fee	"	kạw′fee
creek	"	krĭk
cŏm′munist	not	commū′nist
cŏm′parable	"	compâr′able
cŏm′promiṣe	"	comprŏm′ise
condō′lence	"	cŏn′dolence
cŏst	"	kạwst
cū′linary	"	cŭl′inary
cŏn′versant	"	convĕr′sant
coûr′tesy (kûr′te sy)	"	kōrtesy
com′plaisance	"	complai′sance
cū′polȧ	"	kūpolō

Lesson 239.

Pono (*Positum*), TO LAY, PUT, OR PLACE (Latin).
ROOTS: *pon, pose, posit.*

(See Direction, page 123.)

com, de, post, op, ex + *pon* + ent = ——.

EXAMPLE: com + pon + ent = component, means ——.

im, com, juxta, dis, pre, pro + *posit* + ion = ——.

EXAMPLE: juxta + posit + ion = juxtaposition, means ——.

Lesson 240.

Mitto OR *Missum*, TO SEND (Latin).
ROOTS: *mit, mise, miss.*

(See Direction, Lesson 232.)

ad, con, per, sub, re, inter + *mit* = ——.

EXAMPLE: ad + mit = admit, means ——.

sur, pre, pro + *mise* = ——.

EXAMPLE: pro + mise = promise, means ——.

re, inter, e, per, com, ad + *miss* + ion, ive, ile, ary.

EXAMPLES: per + miss + ion = permission, means ——.
com + miss + ary = commissary, means, ——.
miss + ion = mission, means ——.

Lesson 241.

heir′ess (âr)	hȳdrant	harăngue	hĕctic
hôr′tative	herōic	härlequin	hilăr′ity
hŏbby	harmŏnic	härdĭhood	hôr′ticulture
hăvoc	heīghten	hŏstile	hĕrmitage
hăggard	hīghland	härmonize	habit′ual

Lesson 242.

maçhïn′ist	surgeon	instrŭctor	hŏstler
mechănic	politĭcian	apŏth′ecary	hŭckster
plăsterer	attorney	photŏg′rapher	cărrier
dāi′ryman	shepherd	uphōlsterer	book′binder
physician	solĭçitor	compŏsitor	cobbler

Lesson 243.

inflāme	īvory	indôrs′er	ĭgnorāmus
invĕnt	ĭs′suance (ĭsh)	itĭnerant	ī′sotherm
intrĭnsic	ĭm′agery	ĭtal′ic	ĭm′becile
impŏs′tor	ĭn′digo	ĭn′terlude	illus′trate
ĭm′pŭlse	in′stigate	ĭrrătional	ĭgnīt′ible

Lesson 244.

etymŏlogy	păradigm (dĭm)	exclămatory	mĕtaphor
auxiliary	synŏpsis	subôrdinate	sĭmile
plēonasm	păragraph	supĕrlative	trănsitive
sўnthesis	descrĭptive	subjŭnctive	declĕnsion
ellĭpsis	declărative	cŏpulative	modificātion

Lesson 245.

Corpus (*Corporis*), THE BODY (Latin).
ROOT: *corpor* (*corpus*, THROUGH *corpulentus*, FLESHY).

(See Direction, page 123.)

in + *corpor* + al, ate, ion, cle.

EXAMPLE: corpus + cle = corpuscle, means ——.

Doceo (*doctum*), TO TEACH (Latin).
ROOTS: *doc, doct.*

doc + ile, ty.

EXAMPLE: doc + ile = ——, means ——.

doct + or (n.), ine, al.

EXAMPLE: doct + (r)in(e) + al = ——, means ——.

Fluo (*fluxum*), TO FLOW (Latin).
ROOTS: *flu, flux.*

af, con, super + *flu* + ency, id, ent, ence, ous.

EXAMPLES: con + flu + ence = ——, means ——.
in + *flux* = ——, means ——.

Pel'lo (*pulsum*), TO DRIVE (Latin).
ROOTS: *pel* AND *puls.*

com, im, ex, re, pro, dis + *pel* = ——.

ANALYZE: compulsion, expulsion, repulsive, impulsive, compulsory.

Lesson 246.

Moveo (*Motum*), TO MOVE (Latin).

(See Direction, Lesson 232.)

re + *move* + able, ment.

EXAMPLE: re + move = remove, means ——.

e, com, pro + *mot* + ion, ive.

EXAMPLE: e + mot + ion = emotion, means ——.

Lesson 247.

Pes (*pedis*), A FOOT (Latin).
ROOT: *ped.*

bi, quadru, ex, im, *ped* + al, er, ite, ion, (i)ment.

EXAMPLE: ex + ped + ite = ——, means ——.

Eo (*itum*), TO GO (Latin).
ROOT: *it.*

amb, in, sed, trans + *it* + ion, al, ory.

EXAMPLE: in + it + (i)al = ——, means ——.

Curro (*cursum*), TO RUN (Latin).
ROOTS: *curr, curs.*

curr + ent, ency, ex, in, pre + *curs* + ion, or, ory.

EXAMPLE: pre + curs + ory = ——, means ——.

Lesson 248.

PRONOUNCED.

dā′ta	not	dạta	dĭlăp′idate	not	dīlăp′idate
dĕc′ade	"	dē′cade	dĭmĕn′sion	"	dīmĕn′sion
decrĕp′it	"	decrĕp′ịd	dĭvest′	"	dīvest′
dĕf′icĭt	"	defĭç′it	dŏg	"	dôg
dĭrect′	"	dīrĕct′	dômāin′	"	dō′māin
dĭplo′mȧ	"	dīplo′ma	dŭc′at	"	dūcat
dĕs′ignate	"	deṣ′ignate	dĭs′putant	"	dĭspū′tant
dĕs′picable	"	despĭc′able	dịsăs′ter	"	disăs′ter
dĭdăc′tic	"	dīdăc′tic	dịsärm′	or	disärm′
dĭgrĕs′sion	"	dīgrĕs′sion	disdāin′	"	dịsdain′

Lesson 249.

PRONOUNCED.

enĕr′vate	not	ĕn′ervate	fā′vorĭte	not	fā′vorīte
ĕn′gine	"	ĕn′jine	fĕm′inĭne	"	fĕm′inīne
engrōss′	"	engrŏss′	flŏr′id	"	flôr′id
Europē′an	"	Eurō′pean	forgĕt′	"	forgĭt′
ex̱alt′	"	exạlt′	fĭnănce′ (ns)	"	fī′nănce
ex̱ăm′ple	"	exăm′ple	frăg′ile	"	frăg′īle
ex̱ec′utive	"	exec′utive	fĕt′id	"	fēt′id
extŏl′	"	extōl′	fạu′cet	"	făss′it
ex′trȧ	"	ex′try	forbăde′	"	forbāde′

Lesson 250.

1. beau, *a man of dress.*
   bōw, *something for shooting arrows.*
2. yoke, *for the neck.*
   yolk, *of an egg.*
3. mēte, *to measure.*
   meat, *animal flesh.*
   meet, *to come together.*
4. bough, *branch of a tree.*
   bow, *to bend.*
5. please, *to gratify.*
   plēas, *excuses, appeals.*
6. toled, *allured.*
   told, *did tell.*
   tolled, *did toll.*

1. A gallant —— will protect the lady he escorts.
   The gentleman received the —— with a bow.
2. The ox toils under a ——.
   The —— was larger than I had supposed it to be.
3. Be polite to all you ——.
   It is sometimes better to show mercy than to —— out justice to the offender.
   —— is not always a healthy diet.
4. A polite —— is easily made, and may as easily make a friend.
   The —— of the mistletoe is emblematic.
5. The attorney's —— for the criminal were very just.
   It is proper to make due effort to —— our friends.
6. The bells all ——, and we were —— the President was dead.
   Many a bird has been —— into a trap.

Lesson 251.

1. hist, *hush!*
   hissed, *did hiss.*
2. faun, *a sylvan god.*
   fawn, *a young deer.*
3. pride, *vanity.*
   pried, *did pry.*
4. wāin, *a wagon.*
   wane, *to decrease.*
5. ădds, *joins to.*
   adz, *a tool.*
6. bad, *not good.*
   bădе, *past tense of bid.*

1. The speaker was —— when he denounced his country.
   ——! hark! footsteps approach! something goes wrong.
2. Note carefully the difference in the spelling of ——, a young deer, and ——, a sylvan god.
3. "—— is the never-failing voice of fools."
   I could not respect the man after I found he had wantonly —— into my private affairs.
4. Did you ever help to load the harvest —— with the golden wheat?
   Our love for the right should never ——.
5. An —— is a tool used in carpentry.
   The teacher —— more accurately than the student.
6. A —— man will do harm in the world instead of good.
   The mother —— her child good night.

FOR A SPELLING-MATCH.

Lesson 252.	Lesson 253.	Lesson 254.
spĕcify	rē′quiem	ĭn′teresting
sĭgnify	recur′rence	ĭmpotent
sănguinary	dĭstinguish	ĭmpĕr′il
sĕcretary	discrimina′tion	inŭn′date
săn̈itary	dĕnsity	ĭrrep′arable
săn̈isfactory	dĕnizen	ĭrrĕv′ocable
satīety	dĕspotism	ĭndĭs′soluble
society	dĕmocrat	inex′orable
sobriety	dĕv′astate	inex′plicable
stĭmulant	dŏctrine	improvise′
sĕttlement	dŏgmat′ical	ĭr′rigate
sĕmblance	locălity	mĭn′iature
stĕncil	lĭquidate	mŭleteer′
strătagem	loquăçity	mạusolē′um
strătegy	legălity	mĭs′tletoe
sphĭnx	lĭterature	mystical
sŭspension	lĕg′islature	mă-earō′ni
rescĭnd	logĭ′cian	meer′schạum
rĕs′taurant	lī′beler	măr′riage
reconnoiter	läughable	mŏ-e′-easined
rĕticence	lĕgible	mў̆stify
rhăpsody	lēnient	māin′tenance
rĕferee′	li-hen	mēr̃maid
rĕcommend′	lūdicrous	mĕdley
recu′perate	lăm′entable	măn̈ufăc′ture

FOR A SPELLING-MATCH.

Lesson 255.	Lesson 256.	Lesson 257.
refūṣal	transfĭg'ure	ĕl'igible
resplen'dent	transatlăn'tic	elu'cidate
redŭn'dant	transfūs'ible	ellĭp'tical
recēiver	trăn'sitory	embĕllish
rĕġ'icide	pûrsū'ant	em'bryo
rĭg'orous	peruṣ'al	enăm'or
rĕc'ompense	promō'tive	enrōll'ment
rā'diance	pŭn'ishment	ē'quipoiṣe
retăl'iate	păn'tomime	equiv'alence
rapăç'ity	pătronize	errătic
rā'diator	păr'allax	exăg'gerate
resŭscitate	păr'aphrase	ĕx'cellence
revĕr'berate	pĕriġee	ĕxplĭc'it
reăn'imate	procrăs'tinate	ĕx'tirpate
recu'ṣant	prevăr'icate	ĕxtĕn'sion
tўp'ify	plĕas'urable	dimen'sion
tŏlerā'tion	prĕparā'tion	differĕn'tial
trĕpida'tion	mī'gratory	dĭscern'ment
tĕstā'tion	nŭllify	dĭsconcert'
tĕm'perature	neūtralizing	dĭscoun'tenance
trĕas'urership	nŏctur'nal	domineer'ing (nēr)
tўr'anny	notorī'ety	duplĭc'ity
trănsgrĕssion	nạu'tical	dŭl'cet
tormĕnt'or	necĕs'sity	dĭsso'ciate
trănscĕnd'ent	nạu'seous (shŭs)	blāme'less

For a Spelling-Match.

Lesson 258.

băffle
băg'gage
bāiliff
bal'derdash
băleăr'ic
bălloon'
bandä'là
bechance'
befall'
beginning
biĕn'nial
bilăt'eral
bĭssĕx'tile
bĭtu'minous
blā'tant
blūe'bottle
bōaconstrĭct'or
bŏb'bin
bōl'ster
bomb (bum)
bombard' (v.)
bombăs'tic
bōōm'erăng
bōw'ie knife
bōw'man

Lesson 259.

çĕl'lular
çĕm'etery
çĕn'tenary
çentrĭp'etal
çĕph'alopŏd
çertĭf'icate
çhagrĭn'
chăl'lenge
chamē'leon
chăn'cellor
chānge'able
chärge'able
chăl'ice
chinchĭl'la
Chinese'
chirŏg'raphy
chirûr'gery
çĭnchō'na
çĭnerā'tion
çĭn'nabar
çĭr'cle
clăs'sical
clăss'mate
clăv'icle
clĕanse'

Lesson 260.

ēa'sel
ĕbullĭ'tion (act of boiling)
ebolĭ'tion (breathing out)
excentrĭc'ity
ecclesiăs'tical
ecclĭpse'
ecclogue (ĕk'log)
ĕc'stasy
ĕc'type
edĕn'tate
ĕd'ible
ĕd'ifice
effi'ciency
effront'ery
ĕfflores'çençe
Egyp'tian
eī'der-down
eighteen'
elăpse'
electrĭç'ity
elĕc'trotype
ellĭp'soid
elys'ium (ell'zhum)
ĕl'zevir
emăç'erate

For a Spelling-Match.

Lesson 261.

hemicär′dia
hĕm′orrhage
hĕp′tagon
herĕd′itary
hĕr′esy
hermet′ically
hĕr′ring
hespĕr′idēs
Hĕs′sian (hĕsh)
hĕs̤itancy
hexăm′eter
hī′bernate
hĭe′ough (kup)
hĭd′den
hieroglўph′ic
hīre′ling
hŏb′ble
hōe′cake (hōkāk)
Hŏl′land
hŏm′age
hōme made
hŏm′icide
hŏm′onym
homŏl′oḡous
hŏm′otўpe

Lesson 262.

obē′dience
ŏb′elisk
ŏbjûr′gate
ŏb′ligatory
oblī′gingly
oblīque′ (obleek)
oblŏe′utor
obō′vate
ŏb′sequy
obs̤ĕr′vant
ŏb′stinăcy
obtūse′
oe′eupīer
ŏe′eupy
oe′tăg′onal
ŏe′ulist
ō′dorant
odorĭf′erous
offĕnse′
olўmp′iad
ŏm′inous
omnĭs′cient
ŏnerary
op′erate
oppōs′able

Lesson 263.

nāme′sake
năr′rowness
no′tional
nạu′seate
nạu′tilŭs
neçĕs′sitate
neerŏp′olis
nĕe′tar
nĕm′esĭs
niche (nĭch)
nĭg′gard
nī′hilism
nomăd′ic
nōmen-ela′ture
nonsĕn′sical
nō′tice
nū′eleŭs
wēarisome
jĕop′ardy
jŏs′tle (josle)
jū′bilant
jū′gular
judĭ′ciary (dish)
jŭnct′ure
zĕal′ot

Lesson 264.

A Lesson on Synonyms.

thicken, solidify, condense, becloud, befoul.
obscure, commingle, amalgamate.
enlarge, extend, expand, coagulate.

Clouds ——. Water will —— and steam ——. Metals ——. Iron will ——, and in that way it will enlarge and become thicker, and when people commingle, or assemble in a crowd, they thicken in the sense of becoming more numerous in one locality.

Direction.—Let the pupil give other words, examples, and illustrations.

Lesson 265.

A Lesson on Synonyms.

turn (verb), to spin round, deflect, revolve, rotate, deviate, incline, convert, metamorphose, change.

turn (noun), a bend, deflection, curve, deed, gift, tendency, fashion, revolution.

Turn, ——, ——, or —— the wheel. Do not —— from the path of right. We —— iron into steel. In traveling, we often come to a ——, ——, or —— in the road. One may be of a sober turn of mind, may have a gift for, or tendency toward, mathematics.

Lesson 266.

To the Pupil. — Say

dĕp′uty	not	dĕb′uty	läugh	not	lâf
dŏm′icīle	"	dom′icīle	läunch	"	lânch
dŏn̲′key	"	dunky	lē′nient	"	lĕn′ient
drăm′atist	"	dramătist	sa̤ucy	"	săssy
dĭs′trict	"	dē′strict	sa̤usage	"	săs′sage
ĕnfīlāde′	"	ĕn′fīlade	recĕss′	"	rē′cess
fär	"	fur	rĕp′arable	"	repâr′able
fa̤l′con	"	făl′con	precēd′ence	"	precĕd′ence
hŏs′tīle	"	hostīle	poi̲son	"	pīsen
hydrŏp′athy	"	hydropăth′y	ôr′deal	"	ordē′al
hŏm′age	"	ŏm′age	oppō′nent	"	ŏp′onent

Give diacritical marking, the accent, correctly pronounce and define:

Lesson 267.	Lesson 268.	Lesson 269.
raptores	vehemence	tyrannic
rational	vaccinate	transparent
parent	versatile	Uranus
patriotic	vineyard	homestead
narrate	suffice	chocolate
monad	sudden	clapboard
mustache	tableau	pumpkin
robust	toward	contumely
romance	yearbook	different
piano	stamp	disfranchise

Lesson 270.

A Lesson on Synonyms.

uncover, reveal, divest, strip, lay bare.

We —— or —— a tree of its leaves. Facts are ——ed to the understanding.

expand	unfold	scrutinize	inspect
develop	spread	investigate	overhaul
enlarge	examine	search	explore

We scrutinize that which we question, and investigate that which we do not understand.

To the Teacher.—Let the pupil give the difference between "overhaul" and "explore"; between "search" and "inspect."

Lesson 271.

	Antonyms.		Antonyms.
certain	uncertain	familiar	unaccustomed
true	untrue	common	rare
sure	doubtful	intimate	unfamiliar
unfailing	failing	new	old
positive	negative	acquainted	unacquainted
assured	questionable	ordinary	remärk´able
defective	correct	open	closed
imperfect	perfect	accessible	barred
deficient	ample	public	private
incomplete	complete	unreserved	reserved

Lesson 272.

To the Pupil.—Learn to spell and use the following words.

1. adhērence (n.), *a clinging to.*
   adherents (n.), *those who cling to.*
2. assĭstance (n.), *help.*
   assistants (n.), *helpers.*
3. advīse′ (v.), *to give counsel.*
   advice (n.), *counsel.*
4. attĕn′dançe (n.), *presence.*
   attendants (n.), *those who attend.*
5. invāde (v.), *to enter by force.*
   inveighed (p.p.), *reproved.*
6. bĕtter (adj.), *superior.*
   better (n.), *one who bets.*
7. counsel (v.), *to advise with.*
   council (n.), *a deliberative assembly.*
8. command (v.), *to order.*
   command (n.), *an order given.*
   commend (v.), *to praise.*
9. lĕs′son (n.), *a task.*
   lessen (v.), *to make less.*
10. way (n.), *a method; a direction.*
    weigh (v.), *to determine the weight.*

Lesson 273.

PRONOUNCED.

căn′did	not	căn′died		dŏc′ile	not	dō′cīle
sy̆nod	"	sȳnod		ŏffice	"	ą̄w′fice
ĭn′terest	"	ĭn′trust		mu.se′um	"	mū′se.um
ĭn′tegral	"	intē′gral		tīny	"	tēny
irrăti̇onal	"	irrāti̇onal		tĕnā′cious	"	tenā′cious

Lesson 274.

To the Pupil. — Study the use of the following words.

bent	crooked	warped	distorted

His ideas were ——. The shingles are badly ——. The rail was a —— one. The iron rod is ——.

pretty	splendid	beautiful	magnificent
handsome	lovely	delightful	superb

Lesson 275.

sion, tion.

exclū′sion (zhŭn)	incĭ′sion (sĭzh′)	precĭ′sion	măn′sion
taxā′tion (shŭn)	transĭ′tion	perspirā′tion	mĕn′tion
loca′tion	dissĕn′sion	făscinā′tion	pen′sion
explō′sion	distĭnc′tion	procĕs′sion (sĕsh)	săne′tion
excûr′sion	persuā′sion (zhŭn)	reṣŭmp′tion	fū′ṣion

Lesson 276.

ence, ense, ents.

rĕṣ′idents	prŏm′inence	delĭn′quents	intĕl′ligence
expĕnse′	dĭf′fidence	ĭn′nocence	dŏc′uments
prepĕnse′	ăc′cidents	recĭp′ients	mŏn′uments
augments′	rĕc′ompense	insûr′gents	ĭn′fluence
nŏn′sense	ĕl′oquence	ạu′dience	estăb′lishments

Lesson 277.

ce, se.

păl′ace	lăt′tice	dĭsbûrse′	nŏv′ice
convĭnce′	avĕrse′	trănsvĕrse′	mĕn′ace
crĕv′ice	tĕr′race	announce′	măl′ice
convĕrse′ (v.)	trēat′ĭse	expanse′	bŏd′ice
cŏn′verse (n.)	sŏl′stĭce	enhance′	prĕf′ace
pōul′tice	môr′tĭse	profūse′	confūṣe′

Lesson 278.

To the Teacher.—Require the pupil to spell and define each word in this lesson.

grăt′itude	găl′lantry	gär′niture	gondoliēr
gĭrl′ishness	grĭd′dle	gôr′mandize	glŏb′ule
guil′lotïne	gôr′ġeoŭs	găl′liard	grā′tis
găl′lery	gāme′ster	glā′zier	glā′mọur
grătify	gāiter	guīle′less	grŏv′el

Lesson 279.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

hăbĕn′dum	ha′dēs	hăm′per	Hāy′tian
habĭl′iment	hăl′cyon (a.)	hănd′writing	hăz′ard
habĭt′ual	hälf-round	hâre′bell	hāze (n.)
hăck′le (n.)	hallōō′ (v.)	här′bĭnger	hepăt′ic
hack′ney (n.)	hā′lo (n.)	Hawaian (ha-wi′yan)	hĕp′tarchy

Lesson 280.

The words in this lesson are frequently mis-spelled.

făcile (fă'sil)	coincīde′	apprĕn′tice	discī′ple
făscïne (fasseen′)	concern′	ăv′arice	decīde′
fôr′cĕps	concēal′	artē′şian	dĭl′atory
fōr′cible	concīse′	ănteçēd′ent	defāc′ing
fōr′cing	crўs′tallize	assĕss′able	descĕnd′ant

Lesson 281.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

īce′-field	ĭdiŏe′rasy	ĭllū′minate	ĭmbĭt′ter
ice′-float	ig′neous	illū′sory (a.)	imbūe′
idē′al	ignō′ble	illūre′	immăe′ulate
idĕn′tity	ĭg′nĭs făt′ū-ŭs	imaġ′inary (a.)	immemō′rial
ĭd′iom	illĕġ′ible	ĭmā′go (n.)	im′migrate

Lesson 282.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

jăck′anāpes	Jā′nus	jĭm′son	jŭn̲′gle
jack′-rafter	Judē′an	joeōse′	jŭn̲k
Jā′cob's-lădder	jĕl′lyfish	Jŏss′-stick	Jū′piter
Ja′cob's-stăff	jer-fạl′con	jō′vial	jūrist
jaguaron′di	jĕr′kin	join′er	jū′venĭle

Lesson 283.

SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS.

long (a.)	short	loose	tight
lengthy	brief	detached	fastened
extended	curtailed	unbound	bound
dilatory	speedy	scattered	compact
tedious	concise	sparse	dense

To the Teacher.—Require synonyms and antonyms to be selected from the following lists, and arranged in columns as illustrated above. Teach the various applications of these words.

Open, accessible, free, available, unshut, unfolded, public, unreserved, unaffected, undisguised.

Closed, barred, shut, inaccessible, reserved, secret, disguised, illiberal.

Lesson 284.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Hold, keep, grasp, retain, support, maintain, consider, regard, occupy.

Drop, surrender, desert, forego, release, vacate, concede, cease, release.

Hard, firm, solid, arduous, difficult, grievous, rigorous, oppressive, severe, cruel.

Soft, flimsy, mild, tender, lenient, simple, easy.

Note.—Show the similarity in "hold" and "maintain."
Show the difference between "hold" and "occupy."
Form a sentence using the word "drop."
Form a sentence using the word "surrender."

Lesson 285.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Dismal, dreary, lonesome, cheerless, gloomy, sorrowful, sad, depressed, melancholy, foreboding.
Gay, cheerful, lively, joyous, laughable, comic, elated.
Dull, stupid, heavy, gloomy, dismal, cloudy, sad, dead.
Sharp, lively, animated, bright, sensible, brilliant, transparent.

Lesson 286.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Empty, vacant, unoccupied, uninhabited, unfilled, untenanted, evacuated, void, deficient, weak, idle.
Full, occupied, colonized, inhabited, sensible, informed.
Establish, plant, found, demonstrate, confirm, prove.
Supplant, unsettle, confute, refute, break-up, subvert.

Lesson 287.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Light (n.), radiance, brilliancy, flame, explanation, day.
Darkness (n.), dimness, gloom, ignorance, confusion.
Light (a.), buoyant, scanty, empty, gentle, vain, capricious, thoughtless, trifling, unsubstantial, whitish.
Heavy (a.), weighty, ponderous, grave, serious, reflective, earnest, thoughtful, dark, compact, firm.

Lesson 288.

HOMONYMS.

baste (v.), *to beat; to strike.*
baste (v.), *to bake with fat.*
baste (v.), *to sew slightly.*
capital (n.), *stock in trade.*
capital (n.), *head of a pillar.*
dock (v.), *to curtail.*
dock (n.), *a boat-landing.*
dock (n.), *a kind of plant.*
exact (a.), *precise.*
exact (v.), *to require.*
flush (v.), *to flow swiftly.*
flush (a.), *even; level with.*
gore (n.), *clotted blood.*
gore (n.), *a triangular strip.*
gore (v.), *to pierce; to stab.*
hem (v.), *to stitch round.*
hem (v.), *to cough slightly.*
hem (n.), *a border.*
leave (v.), *to quit.*
leave (n.), *permission.*

Lesson 289.

HOMONYMS.

diet (n.), *an allowance of food.*
diet (n.), *an assemblage.*
elder (a.), *older.*
elder (n.), *a kind of wood.*
earnest (a.), *serious; eager.*
earnest (n.), *a security.*
fust (v.), *to become rusty.*
fust (n.), *shaft of a column.*
gust (n.), *a blast of wind.*
gust (n.), *relish; taste.*
hamper (v.), *to impede.*
hamper (n.), *kind of basket.*
pump (n.), *a machine to raise water.*
pump (n.), *a thin-soled shoe.*
quiver (v.), *to tremble.*
quiver (n.), *a case for arrows.*
rush (v.), *to move quickly.*
rush (n.), *a plant.*

Lesson 290.

WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

bard (n.), *a poet.*
barred (p.p.), *shut out.*
chaste (a.), *pure, undefiled.*
chased (p.p.), *followed.*
crews (n.), *bodies of seamen.*
cruise (v.), *to sail from place to place.*
courser (n.), *a swift horse.*
coarser (a.), *rougher.*
fays (n.), *fairies; elves.*
phase (n.), *appearance.*
freeze (v.), *to congeal.*
frieze (n.), *a coarse fabric; part of a column.*

Lesson 291.

WORDS SIMILAR IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERING IN SPELLING AND MEANING.

guest (n.), *one entertained.*
guessed (p.p.), *conjectured.*
indite (v.), *to compose.*
indict (v.), *to formally charge.*
load (n.), *a burden.*
lowed (p.p.), *bellowed.*
nave (n.), *middle part of a wheel.*
knave (n.), *a rogue.*
reck (v.), *to heed.*
wreck (v.), *to shatter.*
skull (n.), *the bones of the head.*
scull (n.), *a small boat.*
side (n.), *the margin.*
sighed (p.p.), *expressed by sighs.*
sold (p.p.), *disposed of.*
soled (p.p.), *furnished with a sole.*
tact (n.), *adroitness.*
tacked (p.p.), *fastened with tacks.*

Lesson 292.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Sumptuous, gorgeous, superb, costly, splendid, princely.
Beggarly, poor, mean, sordid, illiberal, frugal, niggardly.
Support (v.), bear, sustain, underlie, defend, foster, nourish, maintain, help, favor, cherish.
Oppose (v.), surrender, abandon, drop, discourage, thwart, subvert, suppress, discountenance.

Lesson 293.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Raise, elevate, lift, enhance, awaken, rouse, cultivate, rear, produce, erect, promote.
Lower, depress, lay, retard, lull, quiet, disband, stifle.
Raw, uncooked, unripe, unseasoned, unexperienced, fresh, green, untried, bare, galled, bleak.
Cooked, dressed, prepared, ripe, mature, familiar, experienced, practised, trained, covered, healed.

Lesson 294.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Rare, scarce, choice, unusual, precious, thin, volatile.
Common, frequent, ordinary, crowded, dense, cheap.
Fortitude, courage, resolution, firmness, endurance.
Timidity, flinching, faintness, irresolution, faltering.

Lesson 295.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Pretense, excuse, simulation, cloak, mask, garb, show.
Verity, reality, truth, candor, fact, simplicity.
Fidelity, fealty, attachment, truthfulness, allegiance, accuracy, exactness, integrity, loyalty, honesty.
Infidelity, treachery, disloyalty, inaccuracy, inexactness.

Lesson 296.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Constant, uniform, regular, invariable, perpetual, continuous, firm, fixed, faithful, true.
Inconstant, irregular, exceptional, variable, casual, broken.
Consequence, effect, result, deduction, conclusion, moment.
Cause, antecedence, origin, premise, unimportance, insignificance, irrelevance.

Lesson 297.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Authority, authenticity, genuineness, exclusiveness, control, jurisdiction, government, rule, sway, dominion.
Groundlessness, submission, indecision, weakness, inconclusiveness, incompetency.
Assume, take, appropriate, suppose, presume, pretend.
Surrender, grant, concede, demonstrate, prove, allow.

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 298.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ạurō′ra
är′bor
är′biter
ăg′itator
ăn′imus
ăb′rogate
afflā′tus
abŏm′inate
ạu′ditor
ăntĭç′ipate

Lesson 299.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ăttĕn′uate
ăd′vocacy
am′orous
annivĕr′sary
ambĭg′uous
altĕr′native
är′duously
abscŏnd′
ăm′bient
allē′viate

Lesson 300.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

bitū′men
bi-eŭs′pid or bi-eŭs′pidate
bĕllĭg′erent
benīgn′
bicär′bonate
benef′icent
bimĕm′bral
benĕv′olence
bī′nary

Lesson 301.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

bipyrăm′idal
bŏm′bŷx
bi′vălve
bō′vine
blăn′dish
bō′vĭd
blăn′dishment
brăct or brăc′teȧ
blănd

Lesson 302.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

con′tact
conten′tion
contā′gion
conten′tious
contā′gious
cŏn′text
contĕmn′
contĭg′uous
content′
contigū′ity

Lesson 303.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

contĭn′ue
contrăl′to
contĭn′uous
cŏn′trary
continū′ity
contradĭct′
contôrt′
con′tritė
contôr′tion
contrĭ′tion

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 304.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ecommȧn'dery or ecommȧn'dry	ecommĭx'ture
ecommō'tion	ecompăn'ion
ecrĕd'itor	ecompâre'
ecommūne'	ecompăr'ison
ecōm'fĭture	ecompăr'ative
ecommū'nicate	ecultivā'tion
ecom'modōre	ecommu'nicant

Lesson 305.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ecommūte'	ecu'linary
ecompăn'ion	ecŭl'minate
ecompâre'	ecŭl'pable
ecompăr'ison	ecŭl'tivate
ecompăr'ative	ecultivā'tion

Lesson 306.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

debĭl'ity	deelāim'
deçēit'	dĕelamā'tion
decĭs'ion	deelăm'atory
deelâre'	deelīne'
dĕelarā'tion	deelĕn'sion

Lesson 307.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

dĕe'orate	dĕs'titūte
deeo'rum	destinā'tion
deerĕp'it	destrŭc'tive
deeŭm'bent	dĕs'ultory
deeŭr'rent	detect'

Lesson 308.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

dŏe'ument	dom'inant
doeument'ary	dom'inate
domĕs'tic	domineer'
dŏm'içile	domĭn'ion
dom'ify	domĭn'ical

Lesson 309.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

dū'plex	du'alism
du'plieate	du'bious
duplĭç'ity	du'bitable
dūr'ȧ mā'tĕr	dŭe'at
du'rance	dŭc'tĭle

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 310.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

edā′cious
edentā′tion
ē′dict
ĕdificā′tion
edī′tion
edū′cible
edŭ-e′tion
edŭl-eorate
edul-eorā′tion
edū′lious

Lesson 311.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ĕffĕc′tive
effĕm′inate
effervĕsce′
efferves′cent
efficā′cious
ĕf′figy
efflorĕsce′
efflū′vium
effrŏnt′ery
effŭlge′

Lesson 312.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

făb′ulous
facĭl′itate
făctō′tum
faḷ′chion (fawl′chun)
fallā′cious
făl′lacy
făl′lible
faḷsette′ or
faḷset′to
faḷ′sity

Lesson 313.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

fantăs′tic
făs′cinate
fascinā′tion
fāte
fāt′ed
fecŭn′dity
fĕderā′tion
felĭç′itate
fĕl′on
fĕl′ony

Lesson 314.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

găr′ṛulous
Gĕm′ini
ġĕm′inous
ġeneăl′ogy
ġenerŏs′ity
ġenĕr′ic
ġenĕr′ical
ġē′nial
ġeniăl′ity
ġēr′minate

Lesson 315.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ġĕr′und
ġerŭn′dive
ġĕst′ure
ġestĭc′ulate
ġesticulā′tion
glācier (glā′seer)
glăd′iator
glŏb′ule
glŏm′erate
glŏm′erous

WORDS FROM OR TRACEABLE TO THE LATIN.

Lesson 316.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

hăb′itable
habitā′tion
humāne′
humanitā′rian
hū′mic
hū′mid
humĭd′ity
humiliā′tion
humĭl′ity
hū′morist

Lesson 317.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

inĭm′itable
inĭq′uity
injunc′tion
ĭn′novate
inŏc′ulate
inō′dorous
insăl′utary
insā′tiable
inscrĭp′tion
insectĭv′orous

Lesson 318.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

insĕp′arable
insĭd′ious
insĭd′iously
insĭd′iousness
insĭp′id
incĭp′ient
insŏl′uble
insolubĭl′ity
insŏm′nia
ĭn′stigate

Lesson 319.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ĭn′sulate
in′sulated
insulā′tion
in′tegrate
integrā′tion
interrĕg′num
intĕs′tate
intŏl′erance
intrăct′ible
introdŭc′tory

Lesson 320.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

intrĭn′sic or
intrĭn′sical
inūre′
inūre′ment
invăl′idate
invā′sion
in′ventory
invĕrse′
invĕrse′ly
inver′sion

Lesson 321.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

invĭn′çible
invī′olable
invī′olate or
invī′olated
inviolabĭl′ity
ĭn′vocate
invocā′tion
involū′cre
invŏl′untary
invŭl′nerable

Lesson 322.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Unite (v.), join, combine, link, attach, amalgamate, converge, coalesce, embody, connect, couple, add, cohere.
Disjoin (v.), sĕver, separate, resolve, disconnect, disrupt, divide, part, diverge.
Union (n.), junction, combination, agreement, concord, harmony, alliance, confederacy, consolidation, coalition.
Separation (n.), disjunction, divorce, discord, disruption, secession, diversification, division.

Lesson 323.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Tender (v.), offer, proffer, present, propose, bid.
Withhold (v.), retain, withdraw, hold, appropriate.
Tender (a.), delicate, frail, susceptible, soft, yielding, weak, feeble, affectionate, careful, gentle.
Harsh (a.), strong, robust, tough, pitiless, unmerciful, cruel, careless, hard-hearted, lavish, ungentle.

Lesson 324.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Tame, domesticated, broken, docile, meek, spiritless, tedious, uninteresting.
Wild, undomesticated, unbroken, savage, fierce, animated, lively, exciting, interesting, stirring.

Lesson 325.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Clear (v.), disencumber, vindicate, release, exonerate, justify, acquit, absolve, eliminate.
Befoul (v.), contaminate, encumber, involve, convict, clog.
Clear (a.), open, pure, bright, serene, evident, apparent, distinct, plain, conspicuous, lucid.
Thick (a.), muddy, foul, turbid, indistinct, opaque.

Lesson 326.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Deliver (v.), liberate, free, set forth, utter, surrender, yield, concede, give up, rescue, consign.
Confine (v.), capture, retain, withdraw, appropriate.
Name (n.), title, appellation, reputation, appointment.
Name (v.), specify, indicate, call, designate.
Misname (v.), miscall, hint, suggest.

Lesson 327.

(See note, Lesson 283.)

Vital, living, animate, essential, necessary, indispensable.
Mortal, lifeless, inanimate, unessential, secondary, unimportant.
Versatile, changeable, varied, many-sided, manifold, ready.
Immovable, fixed, unvaried, one-sided, uniform, unready.

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 328.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

păb′ulum
pā′gan
păl′ace
palā′tial
palā′cious
păl′atable
pā′leà
paleā′ceous
pălisāde′
păl′liate

Lesson 329.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

păl′liative
păl′mate or
păl′mated
păl′mately
papā′ver
picto′rial
pĭg′ment
pĭl′lory
pĭn′ion
pĭt′tance

Lesson 330.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

rĭd′icule
ridĭc′ulous
rigĭd′ity
rĭg′idly
rĭṣ′ible
rō′dent
roděn′tià
Rōmanist
rō′ṣary
rō′ṣeate

Lesson 331.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

rŏs′trum
rō′tiform
rotŭn′dà
rotŭn′dity or
rotŭnd′ness
ru̇′biform
ru̇′diment
ru̇′inate
ru̇ina′tion
ru̇′minate

Lesson 332.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

sŏl′ace
solĭl′oquy
sŏl′itary
sŏl′itude
solū′tion
sŏlv′able
sŏlv′ent
sonō′rous
sôr′çery
sôr′çeress

Lesson 333.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

spĕç′imen
spĕc′tacle
spectăc′ular
spec′ulate
speculā′tion
spī′eate or
spī′eated
splĕn′did
splĕn′didly
splĕn′dent

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 334.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

spŏn´sor
spontā´neous
spontā´neously
spū´rious
spū´riously
squā´lor
stabĭl´ity
stā´tionary
stăt´ute
stăt´utory

Lesson 335.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

stĭm´ulate
stĭp´ulate
stipulā´tion
stĭp´ule
stip´ulated
strī´ate or
strī´ated
strĭct´ure
stū´dious
stū´diously

Lesson 336.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

tĭm´id
timĭd´ity
tĭm´orous
tinct´ure
tĭt´ular
tō´gȧ
tŏl´erance
tôr´pid
torpĕs´çent
tŏr´rent

Lesson 337.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

tôrt´uous
tôrt´ure
totăl´ity
trăct
trăct´able
trăc´tion
tradĭ´tion
tradĭ´tional
trăm´mel
trăn´quil

Lesson 338.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

tăb´ernacle
tăb´ular
tăb´ulate
tăc´tion
tăl´ipēs
tăm´arind
tăm´arish
tăn´dem
tăn´gent
tăn´gible

Lesson 339.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

tĕg´ument
temĕr´ity
tempĕst´uous
tenā´cious
tenăc´ity
tĕn´ement
tĕn´tative
tĕp´id
terrĕs´trial
territō´rial

Words from or traceable to the Latin.

Lesson 340.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ŭl′mus
ultē′rior
ul′timà
ul′timate
ultimā′tum
ŭl′traist
ultramŏn′tane
um′bel
um′bellate or
um′bellated

Lesson 341.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ŭm′brage
um′biate
umbrĕl′la
unanĭm′ĭty
unăn′imous
ŭn̲c′tion
un̲ct′uous
undulā′tion
un′dulatory
un′dulate

Lesson 342.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ŭn̲′guent
ū′nicôrn
u′niform
uniform′ity
uniform′ly
unitā′rian
u′nivalve
univĕrs′al
univĕrs′alist
univer′sity

Lesson 343.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

ûrbăn′ity
ûr′çeole
ûr′sus
ûr′siform
ūs′ual
ūsûrp′
usûrpā′tion
usûrp′er
utĕn′sil
utĭl′ity

Lesson 344.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

vacā′tion
vă.e′çination
văç′illate
vacillā′tion
vă.e′uŭm
vacū′ity
vā′dium
văg′abond
vā′grant
vā′grancy

Lesson 345.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

văledĭc′tion
valē′rian
văl′iant
văl′id
valĭd′ity
vā′riegate
vā′riable
vault
văn′ish
văn′quish

Lesson 346.

Logy (GREEK).

(From *logos*, a speech, an account, or the science of.)

FROM GREEK.		FROM GREEK.	
anthropo	(anthropos, *man.*)	astro	(astron, *star.*)
chrono	(chronos, *time.*)	ethno	(ethnos, *race.*)
entomo	(entomon, *insect.*)	geo	(gē, *the earth.*)
mytho	(mythos, *myth.*)	phreno	(phrēn, *the mind.*)
techno	(technē, *an art.*)	zoö	(zoön, *an animal.*)

To the Teacher. — From the above outline require the pupil to form and define derivative words. Suffixes previously learned may be used.

EXAMPLES. — Entomŏl′ogy : entomŏl′ogist. Geŏl′ogy : geolŏg′ical.

Lesson 347.

Graphy (GREEK).

FROM GREEK.		FROM GREEK.	
bio	(bios, *life.*)	litho	(lithos, *stone.*)
chiro	(cheir, *hand.*)	tele	(tēlĕ, *distant.*)
gēo	(gē, *the earth.*)	ortho	(orthos, *right.*)
auto	(autos, *self.*)	phono	(phonē, *sound.*)
photo	(photos, *light.*)	typo	(typos, *type.*)
steno	(stenos, *short.*)	topo	(topos, *place.*)

To the Teacher. — See note, Lesson 346.

EXAMPLES. — Stenŏg′raphy : stenŏg′rapher. Lithŏg′raphy : lith′ograph.

Lesson 348.

Meter (GREEK).

(From *metron*, a measure.)

FROM GREEK.

pyr (pyros, *fire.*)
thermo (thermē, *heat.*)
chrono (chronos, *time.*)
dia (dia = *through.*)
electro (electron, *amber.*)

Archy (GREEK).

(From *archē*, government.)

FROM GREEK.

an (a (an) = *without.*)
mon (monos, *alone.*)
olig (oligos, *few.*)
hept (hepta = *seven.*)
patri (patros, *father.*)

To the Teacher.—See note, Lesson 346.

EXAMPLES.—Electrŏm´eter: electrĭç´ity. An´archy: an´archist.

Lesson 349.

Pathy (GREEK).

(From *pathos*, feeling.)

FROM GREEK.

sym (sy(n) = *with.*)
a (a = *without.*)
anti (anti = *against.*)
homeo (homos, *the same.*)
allo (allos, *another.*)

Gon (GREEK).

(From *gonia*, an angle.)

FROM GREEK.

penta (pente = *five.*)
hexa (hex = *six.*)
hepta (hepta = *seven.*)
tri (tri = *three.*)
poly (polys = *many.*)

To the Teacher.—See note, Lesson 346.

EXAMPLES.—Homeŏp´athy; homeopathic; homeŏp´athist.

Words from the Greek.

Lesson 350.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

arĭs′tocrat	ăs′tral
acrŏs′tic	ăth′lēte
athlĕt′ic	ăl′legory
antĭp′odes	astrŏn′omy
antăg′onist	astronŏm′ical

Lesson 351.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

archbĭsh′op	ăm′nesty
anăl′ogy	ăg′ony
anŏm′aly	ăl′phabet
autŏm′aton	ăph′orism
anŏm′alous	ăd′amant

Lesson 352.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

caus′tic	cosmĕt′ic
chā′os	crā′nium
cli′max	cat′aract
çy′clōne	çetā′cean
catăs′trophe	çy′cle

Lesson 353.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

dĕs′pot	cĕclĕc′tic
dĕs′potism	ecclĭp′tic
dȳ′nasty	cĕch′o
dȳ′namīte	em′blem
doxŏl′ogy	eth′ics

Lesson 354.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

hec′atomb	homŏg′raphy
hī′erärchy	hȳ′drogen
hĭppopŏt′amus	hydraul′ics
hĭp′podrōme	hydrophŏb′ic
homogē′neous	hemĭp′ter

Lesson 355.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

calĭg′raphy	misăn′thropy
kaleī′doscope	mys′tery
cosmŏg′ony	mĕch′anist
cosmĕt′ic	mĕch′anism
cosmopŏl′itan	mĕtaphŏr′ic

Words from the Greek.

Lesson 356.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

narcŏt′ic
mē′teor
ŏp′tic or
ŏp′tical
ŏp′tics
optĭ′cian
synŏp′tic or
synŏp′tical
anŏn′ymous
păthonym′ic

Lesson 357.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

păna-cē′a
pan′oply
Pan′theism
pan′theon
pan′theist
pĕd′agŏgue
pĕd′agō-gy
pĕt′rify
pĕtrifăc′tion
pathĕt′ic

Lesson 358.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

sym′pathy
phenŏm′enon
phăn′tasy
phăn′tom
făn′cy
photŏn′omy
photŏg′raphy
photŏt′omy
photŏl′o-gy
photŏm′eter

Lesson 359.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

poly-gam′y
pol′ytheist
poly-an′thus
poly-ăn′drous
poly-dĕl′phous
pŏlybā′sic
poly-eotylē′don
polyhē′dron
pol′y-ehord
poly-ehrō′my

Lesson 360.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

phŏn′ic
phonĕt′ic
sym′phony
phō′nograph
phonŏg′rapher
străt′e-gy
strat′egist
stratē′gus
stratē′gic
strătegĕt′ics

Lesson 361.

(See note, Lesson 278.)

mī′croscōpe
micros′copy
microscop′ic
hŏr′oscope
horŏs′copy
hĕ-e′tograph
hypŏth′esis
theŏl′o-gy
theolŏg′ic
theolō′gian

Foreign Words and Phrases.

Latin.

ab ini'tio, *from the beginning.*

ad astra per aspera, *to the stars through difficulty.*

ad infin'itum, *to infinity.*

ad lĭb'itum, *at pleasure.*

ăl'ma māter, *a cherishing mother.*

bōnâ fī'de, *in good faith.*

com'pos mĕn'tis, *of sound mind.*

ecce hō'mo, *behold the man.*

e plu'ribus ū'num, *out of many, one.*

ex pōst făc'to, *after the deed is done.*

fac sim'ile, *make it like; an exact copy.*

humā'num est errare, *to err is human.*

hābeas cŏr'pus, *you may have or take the body.*

in stātu quo, *in the former state.*

in memō'riam, *to the memory of; in memory.*

inter nos, *between ourselves.*

ip'se dix'it, *he himself hath said it.*

lăp'sus linguæ, *a slip of the tongue.*

in loco nātu'ræ, *in the place of nature; a freak.*

L. S. (locus sigillis), *the place of the seal.*

mō'dus operăn'di, *mode of operation.*

mŭl'tum in parvo, *much in little.*

ne plus ultra, *nothing more beyond.*

non com'pos mentis, *not sound in mind.*

pär'ticeps criminis, *a partaker of the crime; an accomplice.*

per căp'ita, *by the head.*

post mŏr'tem, *after death.*

pro rā′tà, *in proportion.*

prima facie, *on the first view; on the first appearance.*

pro bōno pŭb′lico, *for the public good.*

quid pro quo, *one thing for another; an equivalent*

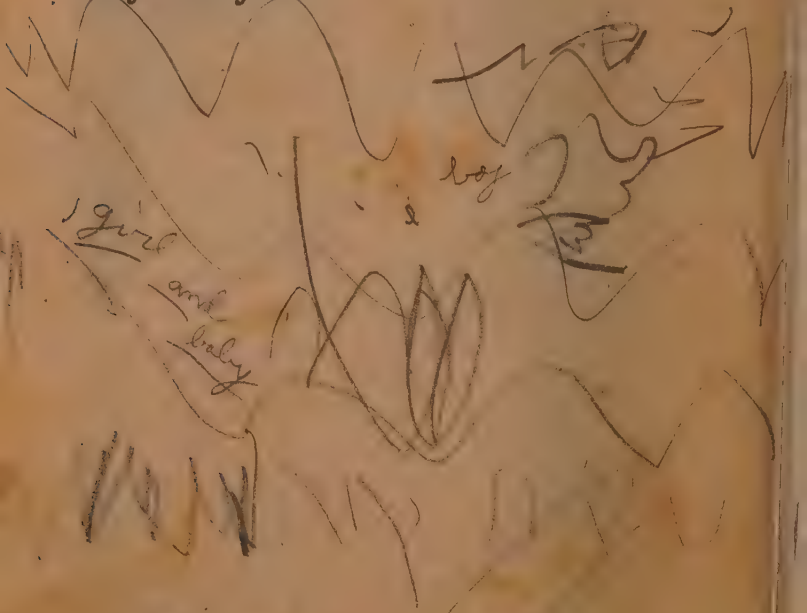
sic semper tyrannis, *even thus to tyrants; thus always with tyrants.*

sī′ne die, *without (fixing) day.*

verbā′tim et literā′tim, *word for word and letter for letter.*

via, *by the way of.*

viva voce, *by the living voice; by oral testimony; by word of mouth.*



RULES COLLECTED.

RULE 1, p. 11. — Begin each sentence with a capital letter.

" 2, " 12. — End each question sentence with a question mark.

" 3, " 16. — Begin each proper name with a capital letter.

" 4, " 18. — Use an exclamation point (!) after an exclaiming sentence.

" 5, " 21. — Use a hyphen (-) between the parts of a compound word.

" 6, " 23. — Enclose the words of another in quotation marks (" ").

" 7, " 36. — An apostrophe (') denotes an omission or that there has been a contraction.

" 8, " 66. — All proper adjectives (words derived from proper names) should begin with a capital letter.

" 9, " 68. — Most abbreviations should begin with a capital letter, and they all should be followed by a period.

" 10, " 75. — The plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant is usually formed by changing *y* into *i* and adding *es*.

RULE 11, p. 75. — Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel form their plurals in the usual way, by adding *s* to the singular.

" 12, " 76. — The plural of most nouns ending in *f* or *fe* is formed by changing *f* into *v* and adding *es*.

" 13, " 89. — Final *e* of a primitive word is dropped when a suffix is added that begins with a vowel.

EXCEPTIONS TO RULE 13 (see p. 90).

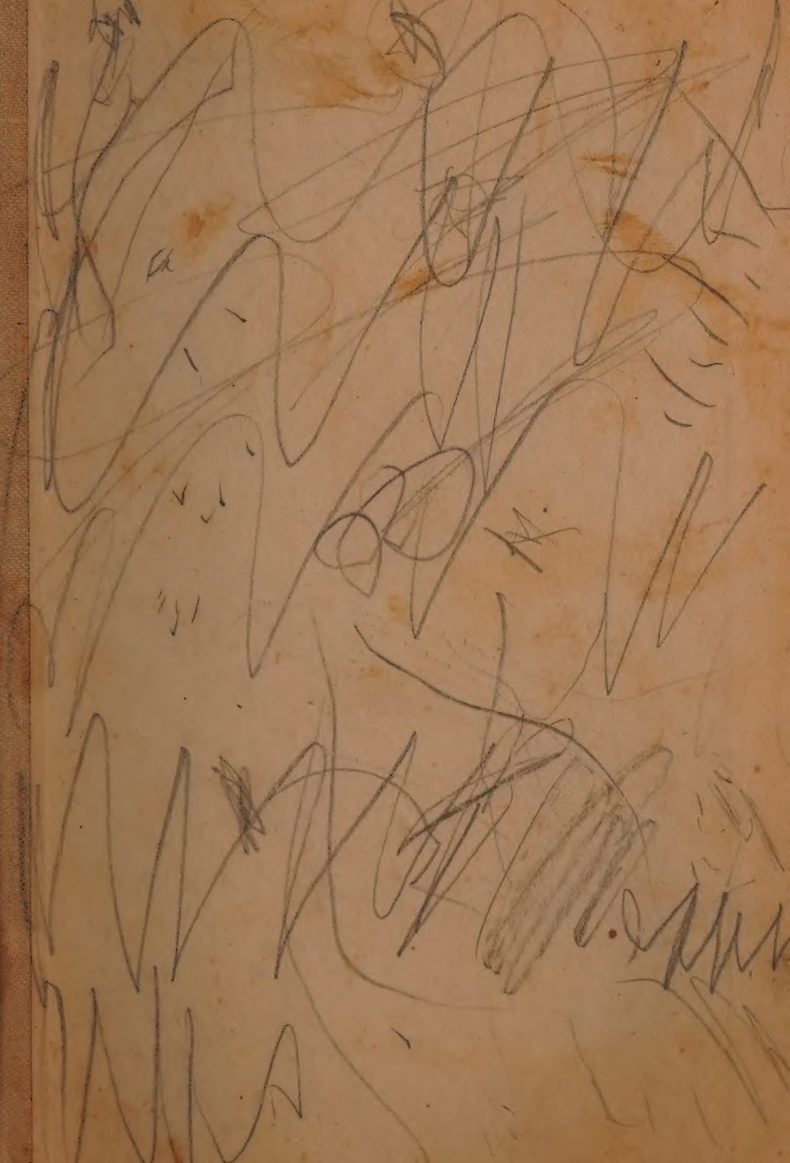
Exception 1. — Words that end in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* on adding the suffix *able* or *ous*, to keep *c* and *g* soft.

" 2. — Words that end in *oe* and *ee* retain the final *e* unless the suffix begins with *e*.

" 3. — A few words retain final *e* to preserve their identity.

RULE 14, p. 91. — Final *y* of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant, is changed into *i* on the addition of a suffix, unless the suffix begins with *i*.

" 15, " 92. — Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, or by a vowel after *qu*, double the final consonant upon the addition of a suffix beginning with a vowel.



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